NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

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A MESSAGE ABOUT MONEY
BY Father Coughlin

THE TOLL GATE KEEPER OF SUEZ
Ben Marcin

FOR ART'S SAKE
Jean Perrin Schwartz

UNTIL THE CONSUMER LEARNS
Mark Meecham

ANOTHER LOST HORIZON
Rev. Martin Dempsey

PROPERTY
Hilaire Belloc

CHAMPION OF FORGOTTEN MEN
A. Simon, O. M. I.

NEW $14,000 CONTEST
The Christian Front

VOL. 2A NO. 1

The Spirit of Independence

TODAY marks the one hundred and sixty-second anniversary of America's independence.

Traditionally, in the face of all talk about "revolution," Americans have been accustomed to reply: "But, we've HAD our revolution," comfortable in the assurance that something in the "Spirit of 1776" would be automatically perpetual.

A classic in every schoolroom is the familiar picture of the trio of Colonial Americans, carrying the colors of the infant Republic and piping patriots—awakened by a night-riding Paul Revere—to courageous action. It is with no intention of disrespect to the noble spirit of those heroes that the art staff of SOCIAL JUSTICE has adapted the illustration for this week's cover.

Their picture—better than the proverbial Chinaman's thousand words — comments upon today's brand of American independence. The symbolized commander-in-chief finds himself—however well intentioned—"in the middle." In the name of "democracy" a drummer of Communism beats out "Come On, Catholics!" to the rhythm swing version of "Yankee Doodle," while the pied piper with the C.I.O. headache plays the notes of "Happy Days Are Here Again."

If young America's "Spirit of 1776" brought anything new to the world it was the idea of an independent democracy with its right of the majority to rule. Communism is not a majority in any country it has taken over—least of all here. The pride of the craftsman in a union of his trade is threatened with abolition by a "common front of the proletariat," with a dues check-off and a blind carrying out of dictatorial orders taking the place of the vote of free labor. The nation's money is issued and controlled by private profiteers.

Whatever is left, is the "American independence" which Fourth of July orators will talk about.

Social Justice

JULY 4, 1938

CONTENTS

ARTICLES

Property
HILAIRE BELLOC PAGE 4

The Toll Gate Keeper of Suez
BEN MARCIN PAGES 9-10

Until the Consumer Learns
MARK MEECHAM PAGE 11

For Art's Sake
JEAN PERRIN SCHWARTZ PAGES 12-13

American Jobs For Americans
DR. EDWARD LODGE CURRAN PAGE 15

Another Lost Horizon
REV. MARTIN DEMPSEY PAGE 16

BIOGRAPHY

Champion of Forgotten Men
Chapter Four
A. SIMON, O.M.I. PAGE 14

BEHIND THE NEWS

The Week in the Nation PAGE 7

The Week in the World PAGE 8

The Week in the News PAGE 19

The Week in Washington PAGE 20

FEATURES

Schedule of Shrine Tours PAGE 2

"Will the Gentleman Yield?" PAGE 17

Sport of the Nation PAGE 18

Curbstone Editorials PAGE 21

Christian Front Contest PAGE 22

News of the Million League PAGE 23

FROM THE TOWER

A Message About Money
FATHER COUGHLIN PAGES 3-5

EDITORIALS

PAGE 6

MAN OF THE WEEK

Senator Royal S. Copeland

COVER

The Spirit of Independence

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Vol. 2A No. 1

Schedule of Shrine Tours

DEDICATION DAYS

JULY 2-3-4—Boston, New England, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore.

JULY 10—Western New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Troy, Albany, Eastern Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Altoona, Erie.

JULY 17—Chicago, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Columbus.

JULY 24—Indiana.

JULY 31—Cleveland, Akron, Missouri.

AUGUST 7—Cincinnati, Southern Ohio, Kentucky, Dayton.

AUGUST 14—Toledo, Piqua, Sidney, Lima, Troy, Ohio.

AUGUST 21—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

SEPTEMBER 3-4-5—National Day—for all.

LABOR DAY CRUISE

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed to bring hundreds of vacationists from New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, New Jersey and Connecticut on a banner week-end cruise to Detroit and Royal Oak for a visit to the Shrine of the Little Flower, to which will also be included Niagara Falls.

The tour will leave New York on Friday night, September 2nd, on the Erie Railroad, concluding on Monday evening, at 7:25 P. M., September 5th.

National Day at the Shrine, Sunday, September 4th, will be a special occasion. Solemn High Mass at 10 o'clock, with Father Coughlin welcoming the visitors and delivering the sermon.

After luncheon a visit to the Reliquary where one may behold the charred oak beams and the statue of the Little Flower which were saved from the famous old Shrine.

At 3 P. M. a special address to visitors by Father Coughlin, and the subject will dwell on labor.

This is one of the original and most attractive trips to be had anywhere at the price offered over this holiday week-end, and the S. S. Greater Detroit which will carry the party across beautiful Lake Erie is one of the largest afloat on the inland waterways, and will accommodate 1,000 people comfortably.

Plan now to be one of the happy crowd of New Yorkers to make this Labor Day week-end trip which will be a real vacation.

Tell your friends and make your reservations now—write, phone or wire:

BRYAN B. O'ROURKE
1807 Westchester Ave.
Bronx, N. Y.
Westchester
7-1731 or 7-1371

J. F. WILD, G.A.P.D.
Erie Railroad,
Rockefeller Center,
New York City
Circle 5-7222

NORTHERN AND WESTERN NEW YORK

Troy, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo

Many requests have been received from people in Troy and Albany in regard to a pilgrimage to Royal Oak. Likewise there are a number of friends in the cities of Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo who desire to organize a tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower on July 10th. It is necessary that these tours include a certain number of persons in order to receive special rates. Only a few more are needed for a successful tour from the cities of Troy and Albany. Likewise, anyone living in Western New York who desires to visit the Shrine on Sunday, July 10th can receive information by filling out the coupon.

NEW YORK CITY

Thousands of friends visited the Shrine of the Little Flower over Memorial Day. Many people living in Brooklyn and New York had a delightful day in Royal Oak. They were so enthused about their visit and the wonders of Royal Oak, that they are requesting that a second tour be organized from New York City and Brooklyn over Labor Day. Anyone desiring to visit the Shrine from these cities and from Eastern New York and other towns on the Eastern seaboard on Labor Day are requested to fill out the coupon.

Shrine of the Little Flower,
Royal Oak, Michigan

Kindly send me information in regard to a tour to Royal Oak.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS DAY

July 17, 1938

Special Tour

ROUND TRIP · $10.60 · LOW FARE

Includes breakfast at Hotel.
Transportation from station to Hotel.
Sightseeing in Detroit and Royal Oak and return to station.

For more information apply to:
Michigan Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois
Phone Wabash 8700

E. S. KELLEY, Tour Mgr.
2221 Berwyn Avenue
Edgewater 2850
Chicago

Downtown
T. F. SAUTER
176 W. Adams Street
Dearborn 3722
Chicago

South Side
MRS. CLAUDIA KER
6034 S. Bishop Street
Prospect 1813
Chicago

West Side
MARY KING LOVELAND
108 N. Parkside Ave.
Esterbrook 2770
Chicago

CHRISTIAN FRONT CONTEST

With the highest prize list on record, the new "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest opens in this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Readers numbering 159 will share cash prizes totalling $14,000.00 provided all winners enter the competition during the first five weeks.

This is the last and greatest of this series of contests based upon the social justice principles of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio and in the columns of this national weekly. With payment of prizes in the recently closed "AMERICA TODAY" Contest, which will take place within a few weeks, more than $20,000.00 in cash awards and two automobiles will have been sent to 874 readers.

The prize list in the new "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest comprises 159 cash awards aggregating $7,000.00. All prizes will be doubled if their winners are shown by the contest records to have entered during the first five weeks.

Net proceeds of the competition will go into the broadcasting fund of the Radio League of the Little Flower to aid in paying the cost of Father Coughlin's broadcasts scheduled to begin this Fall.

COLUMBUS DAY AND VICINITY

July 17, 1938

$3.50

Round-trip Rail Fare Columbus to Detroit
(One-half Railroad Fare for Children)

Bus Fare — Round-trip — Detroit to Royal Oak, 75c
(Adults and Children)

Chesapeake & Ohio City Ticket Office
18 S. Third Street,
Columbus, Ohio

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA DAY

August 22, 1938

Mr. Joseph A. Halaska, 917½ Green Bay St., La Crosse, Wisconsin is conducting a tour for the people of Wisconsin and Minnesota. A few more persons are needed for this trip in order to receive the special rates that the railroads care to offer for group selling.

This tour will include Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota and Milwaukee, Racine and Madison, Wisconsin. For more information, kindly use the coupon.

Joseph A. Halaska,
917½ Green Bay St.,
La Crosse, Wis.

Kindly send me information in regard to your tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Michigan. This request does not oblige me in any way.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

PITTSBURGH DAY

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY

Sunday, July 10, 1938

Official Tour · **$9.50** · Covers All Expenses

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
483 Union Trust Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, GRANITE CITY, EDWARDSVILLE, LITCHFIELD, DECATUR AND DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

Tour to the Shrine of the Little Flower
July 30-31

Round Trip $10.00

(Based on 300 or more)

For more information contact:
Wm. J. Bley, 5023-a Devonshire Ave., or Joseph De Moor, 2739 Gravois Ave., or H. Miller, 2335 Whittemore St., St. Louis, Missouri.

SOUTHERN OHIO AND CINCINNATI DAY

(Middletown, Dayton, Springfield)

Shrine of the Little Flower
August 7, 1938
SPECIAL TOUR

Cincinnati	$5.75
Middletown	5.25
Dayton	5.00
Springfield	5.00

New York Central System

A MESSAGE ABOUT MONEY

by Father Coughlin

MANY sincere persons labor under the incorrect opinion that my interpretation of the doctrine of social justice rests entirely upon the foundation of monetary reform. That is false. At no time, either by the written or by the spoken word, have I made that statement which has been attributed to me by impetuous thinkers.

It is true that I have emphasized the necessity of monetary reform merely as one of the conditions without which the objectives of social justice cannot be realized.

Permit me to present a clarification on this subject and to sketch my concept of social justice and the means to obtain it.

I.

BY social justice I refer to that type of justice which exists between the various classes of society. It is not the justice existing between man and man but between class and class; between rich and poor; between profession and labor; between employer and employe; between bricklayers and carpenters; between commercialists and farmers — between all classes.

Social justice belongs not only to the laborer and the farmer. It pertains to the industrialist and the banker and to every class existing in society.

As I scan the pages of history, I recognize that social justice did not exist between the classes at any time in the history of the world except, perchance, in the thirteenth century and then only in a small portion of the inhabited world. I recollect that slavery was common amongst the majority of peoples before the coming of Christ. This meant that the rich oppressed the poor and that wealth and power were concentrated in the hands of a few. This was social injustice.

I further recollect that the philosophy of all peoples, before the coming of Christ, taught a materialistic doctrine regarding man—so materialistic that man was nothing more than man; so materialistic that man was regarded as practically divorced from God or that God was indifferent to the social well-being of man.

But Christianity changed the concept of man held by pagans and others.

I recollect that, among other doctrines, Jesus Christ Who proved Himself to be God elevated mundane man to the dignity of a son of God, a brother of Christ, a co-heir to the Kingdom of Heaven and insisted that whatsoever we do to the least of His little ones we do unto Him.

Henceforth, according to Christ's philosophy, it is impossible for you or for me or for any other person to treat man purely and solely and absolutely as man because the Divine Redeemer insisted that we treat each other as the son of God.

It follows from this that slavery is inconsistent with Christianity. It follows that physical slavery, by which one man owns and controls another man's body, strength and service, is outlawed; that agrarian slavery, by which one man owns all the land to the exclusion of his tenants, is not consonant with Christianity; that economic slavery, by which one man or group of men own and control all the plows, the reapers, the furnaces, lathes and the tools of production to the exclusion of the vast masses of humanity, is not in keeping with the best interpretation of Christianity; because wherever any type of slavery exists the slave owners, or controllers, use the slaves for piling up wealth for the privileged few and piling up poverty for the disorganized masses.

Now *I maintain that social justice cannot be reduced to action, cannot become a set policy of our civilized lives under any other philosophy except Christianity.* As a matter of fact, every other system of philosophy, be it expressed in religion or politics or in government, has produced social injustice. Every system of economics not founded upon Christ's principles has failed and will continue to fail is my contention. Therefore, social justice, by which each class deals fairly, equitably and justly with each other class, can be only Christian social justice from a practical viewpoint. I make this statement because I believe that human nature is so prone to evil; that the human intellect is so enshadowed with error; that the human will is so limpingly perverse that, if left to themselves, they can produce only social injustice. I uphold this belief even though the best of intentions obtain in the minds of those who lack the substantials of a Christian philosophy of life.

Consequently, we must have Christianity before we can have social justice in the sense that it must be well-established Christians whose minds and wills and beliefs are strengthened and motivated by Christ's teachings and Christ's grace—it must be that type of Christian who not only expounds social justice and its meaning but who directs it, manages it and governs it in its application to all classes of society; for, I repeat, no other philosophy, no other religion starts off with the basic principle that man is a son of God and a brother of Christ; no other philosophy or religion entertains the truth that whatsoever we do to the least of His little ones we do unto Christ.

I know that this statement will be contradicted by certain religionists who maintain that they possessed the doctrine of the Golden Rule long before the coming of Christ. But their contradiction is invalid and meaningless because the application of their Golden Rule was confined merely to their own race and to the exclusion of every other race.

All the above constitutes, in my mind, the essential background, bedrock and fountain head of social justice.

II.

NOW, the ultimate end of man as an individual is the eternal salvation of his immortal soul. In other words, man was made for God and will rest unhappy until he abides with God for all eternity.

But while salvation, in this sense, is for the individual, nevertheless man was not created as a pure individual unrelated to all other individuals. On the contrary, he was created as a social being destined to live in this world as a member of a family, as a citizen of a state and as a co-related unit with other citizens in maintaining the existence of the state and its entire population.

Once more, may I stress that man was created as a social being. His actions are not purely individual and totally related only to himself. *Every action an individual performs is related to all the citizens of the state* even though we view man through purely natural glasses.

For the time being, I will not ask you to view man through supernatural glasses and to regard a Christian man as a member of the Mystical Body of Christ. That explanation will come at another time.

At present, let me touch briefly upon the other parts of social justice.

It is my belief that it is most difficult for individuals as members of groups of society to save their immortal souls if they are needlessly and unjustly deprived of the goods of this world which are required for a peaceful and moderately prosperous life. Consider, first of all, that "the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." Consider that all ultimate ownership of all property belongs to God. Consider that no man or group of men have the right under any man-made laws to concentrate wealth to the detriment of groups of other men or to withhold the goods of the world from being enjoyed by other men. In common, men are sons of God, co-heirs of the Kingdom of Heaven and placed upon this earth to become brothers of Christ and participate equitably in all the goods of this world, thus finding it easier to save their immortal souls without being necessitated to concentrate their minds and their hearts upon an unequal and unjust struggle for existence and the preservation of life.

Hence the earthly object of social justice is to so arrange the various classifications of society that each classification, be it labor, or agriculture, or commerce, or industry, or finance, will co-operate with each other classification in producing the wealth necessary for a contented life, and that no classification will be permitted to take more than its just share.

The laboring class, which has always been the class that was exploited must receive and enjoy an equitable proportion of the wealth of any given nation. The capital class, because its members may be more intelligent, more resourceful and more powerful, must not use their intelligence, their resources and their power to so dominate the laboring class in the name of civil justice or in any other name that an undue portion of the nation's wealth will be concentrated in their hands. Nor should the laboring class, conscious of its power, and welded together in the fires of suffering, so organize to deprive the capital class of its just share by passing laws which enable the laboring class to concentrate all wealth and all power in its hands. Both of these excesses are contrary to social justice.

III.

WHEN speaking of the wealth of a nation, which social justice desires to be distributed equitably and not to be concentrated to the detriment of any class but for the welfare of all classes, be it remembered that all economic wealth originally exists in a raw state. Only through the combined efforts of men is it reduced into a practical form for use.

Working harmoniously together, all classifications of society within a nation should aim at producing wealth. History, especially that of the past three centuries, unfolds for us the tremendous advances made in producing wealth—both potential wealth and actual wealth. Prior to the eighteenth century, wealth was produced only with tremendous difficulties because man had not learned how to harness electricity and steam; he had not invented the machines which made it possible for him to multiply food, clothing and shelter in abundance.

Following the eighteenth century, and especially in our own day, these machines have been multiplied so quickly that the problem of production no longer confronts the citizens of a nation, as every evidence indicates. Our potential production today enables us in the United States to produce more clothing, food, shelter and the conveniences of life than we could use ten years hence.

What most economists fail to perceive and what many students of social justice fail to comprehend is that we are confronted not with solving the problem of production but with instituting a just method of distribution.

Weigh carefully these combinations of words:

Production and Distribution
Creation and Consumption
Supply and Demand.

A nation cannot produce unless it consumes. Potential production is available. Both potential and actual wealth are greater today than ever before

Continued on Page 5

THE WAY OUT

PROPERTY

BY HILAIRE BELLOC

THE WAY OUT is to re-establish property, destitution means nothing else than the absence of property. We say of the destitute man that he is *compelled* to obey a master, because property in the means of livelihood are in that master's hands. To be paid a sufficient wage is not the same thing as to own; for he who pays the wage controls him who receives it.

The whole meaning of property is the economic freedom which it bestows upon the individual or family possessing it. Well distributed property does not create special privilege, it does not enable men to live without working and to exploit the labor of others while they themselves are idle. A man who lives in his own house exploits no one. A man possessing his share in the factory in which he works exploits no one. A man possessing national bonds, the proceeds of which are equivalent to the taxes he pays for the meeting of the interest of national bonds, exploits no one. The interest he receives will not be exactly equivalent to his share of taxpaying to meet such interest. Some will have more, some less. But a widely distributed national debt creates no sense of social injustice. It is the few taxing the many that does so. All the theoretical injustice of attaching to exploitation of one class by another lessens and nearly disappears where property is fully distributed. Where it is only *income* that is well distributed men are still under the thumb of whoever or whatever pays that income, but where ownership is well distributed the owners are, all of them, free men.

Of course, an exact distribution of ownership would be an ideal, and therefore impossible, state of affairs: but a condition of society in which the greater part of citizens owned enough to be economically free is practicable, and possible of attainment. So far from being an imaginary Utopian scheme it has been accepted for centuries throughout societies numbering millions and is to be found peaceably and successfully at work over the greater part of the civilized earth at this moment. Only where men are living under the curse of Industrial Capitalism is well divided property unfamiliar.

Yes, a redistribution of property so that a sufficient proportion of citizens may own is the "Way Out," and the *only* human and just and permanent way out, from the crying evils of Industrial Capitalism and the servile conditions which it threatens to produce unless we apply our remedy in time.

Well distributed property is its own guarantee of survival. It produces among the owners customs and laws—the Guild and the Village Community—which prevent property from falling into the hands of the few. It builds up of itself the habits required for the preservation of economic freedom. You may see that for yourselves by watching society at work in any country where property is already well distributed.

Here it will be objected that well distributed property is not possible in modern industry on account of the expense of the great new instruments of production. "The smith," we are told, "the carpenter at his bench, the cobbler and his handmade boots, have gone for ever because centralized power and the new machinery which it activates has driven the small producer from the field. In the same way the large store and a chain of stores in the same hands, have driven the small distributor from the field. You may" it is admitted, "restore well divided property among independent farmers, but you can never, in future, restore it among industrial workers."

Now this argument is false in two ways. First, it is false because even the most expensive machinery can belong, and does belong, as we all know, to shareholders. Secondly it is false because a great deal of that concentration of property which is called "inevitable" is not inevitable at all. It is merely the product of uncontrolled competition.

Discovery and invention have, it is true, produced, much larger industrial units of production than our fathers knew—for instance in the way of ships, of land transport, and instruments and materials used for building. But discovery and invention also advantaged certain lesser units. There is no better example of this than the electric motor and the facile distribution of electric power. These between them could have restored masses of small producers had they been taken advantage of in time.

In other words, there is still plenty of room for the small units of industrial production. Where the nature of the new instruments makes small units impossible there is nothing to prevent those who work with the large new units holding those units co-operatively as members of a Guild.

The *idea* of the Guild has almost died out because the anarchy and greed of the modern world has destroyed the *thing*, but there is nothing to prevent its being restored.

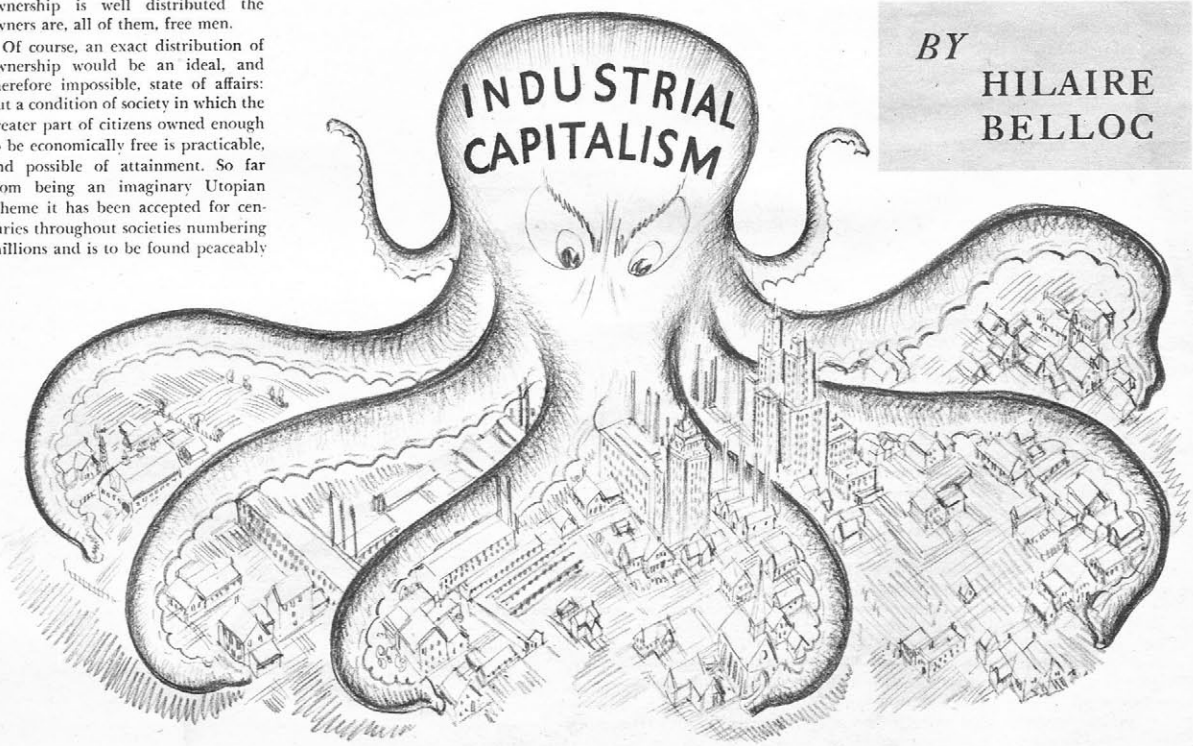
The Guild is essentially an association of free owners who work co-operatively any instrument which is too expensive for separate ownership by a single member. The great sculptures of the middle ages were produced by guilds using instruments quite beyond reach of the small individual members, but easily obtainable and controlled by the community of owners.

Let it be remembered that this aim of ours for the restoration of private property among a determining number of the community, the distribution of property among the masses of citizens who should thus be made free, does not contradict state ownership of certain functions. What it contradicts is the false doctrine of general or preponderant state ownership, or what is worst of all universal State ownership. The State exists for the family and the individual; not these for the State.

In many European countries where highly divided property is the rule, railways are State owned, and in all without exception, the Post Office.

There is no hard and fast line, but the general principle is clear enough. Any free and well ordered state includes a proportion of State ownership which is based upon private ownership in the hands of as many citizens and families as possible at any rate, of so many as to make the principle determining character of society. Such ownership may be co-operative in the form of the Guild where large units are necessary or as in the case of nearly all agriculture and a great deal of industry as well, owned in small units by craftsmen.

The function of distribution should also follow the same lines. Where there *must* be concentration in a large unit, that unit should be organized as a Guild; but in the vast majority of cases a small unit of distribution—the small store—is sufficient.



FATHER COUGHLIN'S MESSAGE (Continued)

Continued from Page 3

in the history of the world. But the distribution of this wealth is check-mated when we admit that one-third of our population is living below the American standard and that one-fifth of our population is the recipient of daily doles.

The creation of wealth or, more correctly, its reduction from the raw to the finished state, offers no difficulty. The reason that more food, clothing, shelter and conveniences are not reduced to a usable state lies in the fact that these items of wealth cannot be consumed actually, because the wealth produced is prevented from reaching the consumer by an economic barrier.

The actual consumption of these items is economically impossible under our present system because the economic demand for their supply does not exist although the physical demand is greater now than ever before.

And the reason why the economic demand is actually non-existent at the moment rests on the fact that there is no purchasing power in the purses of the vast masses of society.

There is no purchasing power because the present system of money is built upon the unsound definition that money is wealth. Therefore, because of this unsound definition, there is want in the midst of plenty; there is production without distribution; there is creation without consumption and there is supply without demand. I speak of all these in the economic sense.

Money is only a medium for exchanging wealth.

It is the boat but it is not the cargo. It is the truck but it is not the food carried in the truck. It is the train but it is not the load of motor cars, refrigerators, radios, clothing, fuel and the hundred other items carried by the train.

I repeat, money is only the medium used to exchange wealth—the wealth created by the farmer, the miner, the lumberman and the fisherman, in exchange for the wealth created by the clothing manufacturer, the motor manufacturer, the radio manufacturer; or in exchange for the services offered by the barber, the lawyer, the physician, the dentist, or the bootblack.

Therefore, to my mind, it is foolish to say that a farmer whose fields are heavy with grain cannot have a motor car because he has no money. It is just as foolish to say that a laborer who is able and willing to work in producing goods for which there is demand cannot have food and shelter and clothing because he has no money or because he has no work.

These thoughts are elemental and by no means are fully developed.

IV.

AS FOR the money doctrine I teach, I am thoroughly opposed to the present system of money because of its incorrect definition, if not in theory at least in practice, and because of the injustice related to it by reason of those who hold and control its use.

On this point I maintain that some things by their very nature are so necessary for the well-being of the entire State that they should be owned and controlled by the State. Now there is nothing in the economic structure so necessary to maintain production and distribution, creation and consumption, supply and demand, as money. Since the latter part of the seventeenth century, the control of money officially and by legislation has been lost to the State. It has fallen into the hands of private individuals who use it and manipulate it for their own gain and to the detriment of the citizens of the State.

In the book *"MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS,"* which was partly written by me and by my hired secretaries who helped me compile the facts therein at a well-paid salary, and in various radio addresses I have explained the origin of this abuse which resulted in the effect that they who control the creation and the manipulation of money control the production and consumption together with the creation and distribution of wealth.

Even before the seventeenth century men began to identify money with gold. Through the ignorance and credulity of the people these gold-hoarders not only issued receipts against the gold which they possessed but they began to issue ten times as many receipts as they had units of gold. For centuries the vast mass of the people did not realize this. They labored under the impression that for every receipt of an ounce of gold which was passed as currency money, there was an actual ounce of gold in the vaults of the money-hoarders. To hasten progress and to develop wealth, the money-hoarders loaned these fictitious receipts to merchants, manufacturers and enterprisers, which loans were callable on a given day at interest.

As a matter of fact, when the due date expired the gold-hoarders, not able to collect the gold demanded by their receipts, seized the properties of the borrowers in lieu of payment. Thereby it was possible for the gold-hoarders *to concentrate real wealth by having loaned fictitious money.*

In the seventeenth century, a group of merchants in London offered to loan to the ruling king sufficient gold for him to hire troops to repel the invasion of the Stuarts who were seeking to regain the crown of England. Their offer was made, however, on the basis that the king would permit them to establish the Bank of England with the privilege of issuing money thereafter into circulation.

Here, then, was the first national, privately owned central bank. Soon afterwards similar national central banks in most European countries were established. In Alexander Hamilton's day an attempt was made in the United States to institute permanently such a bank. Andrew Jackson abolished it. But, after other serious attempts, a great central bank was established in the United States with the privilege of issuing money into circulation. I refer to the Federal Reserve Bank and its affiliates, which consistently have issued ten times more money into circulation than its assets warranted, and even issued forty times as much money into circulation as its assets warranted!

Now, it has been the well-known custom of these banks to call loans at most inappropriate times. In other words, they withdrew money from circulation when they pleased and thereby created a lack of purchasing power. Through this control over issuing and withdrawing money from circulation, the graph of prices ascended and descended in a crazy pattern. Borrowers from these banks found it impossible to meet the demands of these financial autocrats with the result that farms, homes and factories were confiscated; that thousands and millions of men were thrown into unemployment; that poverty in the midst of plenty resulted.

Consequently, I have been opposed steadfastly to this private issuance and withdrawal of money from circulation mostly by men who lacked the spirit of Christianity and the regard for their fellowmen as brothers of Christ. History proves indisputably that the private issuers and controllers of money used their questionable privilege to concentrate wealth, to reduce man to slavery and to cause unnecessary turmoil in the world.

I have maintained steadfastly that as long as we permit a group of private individuals, whom I have called international bankers simply for the reason that, for the most part, they are international at heart and that they maintain in every nation so-called private branch banks which dominate the great central banks of that nation—I have maintained steadfastly that the problems of distribution, of consumption and of demand can never be settled satisfactory until their definition that money is wealth is eliminated from our philosophy and until the unjust privilege is removed from them not only to manipulate the monies of the world but to control the well-being of society.

Read again that passage of Pope Pius XI which I have so often quoted relative to money and credit.

Because of the thoroughness and detail with which Father Coughlin has consented to clarify his theories on Social Justice—particularly as they relate to the Money question — SOCIAL JUSTICE is devoting the space usually occupied by Father Coughlin's "THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK" and "MESSAGE FROM THE TOWER" to this single article. We are sure that our readers will agree that this clarification is worthy of the space devoted to it and also that the article merits a wider circulation than this modest printing. Additional copies — while they last—may always be obtained by those who wish others than our present readers to share this important message.

THE EDITOR.

Ponder upon the word, "irresistible," with which His Holiness qualifies the power and domination of those few who control money and credit.

I have pondered upon it. I have developed the thought that such control is usurious.

Every person understands that usury, in its simple sense, means lending money at too great a rate of interest.

What would you call lending fictitious or bogus money at any rate of interest?

What would you term me if I created a $1,000 bill on my printing press, then loaned it to you on the condition that in ten days you would pay me back $1,010?

Certainly, I wouldn't accept from you a bogus bill, or a check which you created on your printing press. I would demand that you give me money of the realm, or else confiscate your property.

If that is not usury, it is worse than usury.

At this juncture may I refer to the lending-spending program which has characterized the New Deal since its inception. On March 4, 1933, all banks in the nation were closed because they did not have sufficient assets with which to pay the credulous depositors. A few days later these banks borrowed $2-billion from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be used for opening their doors and meeting their depositors.

A few months later, the banks affiliated with the Federal Reserve System, a private corporation totally owned by the stockholders of the affiliated banks, began lending to the Government billions of dollars. Today, after a lapse of five years, the loans made by the Federal Reserve Banks and affiliates to the Government total more than $31-billion!

Of course, every school child knows that *the Federal Reserve Banks never had $31-billion to loan.* They loaned paper credit, which I have termed "fountain pen money." They loaned it thirty times in excess of the actual wealth which they had.

But the Government, speaking in the name of all the people, has given to the Federal Reserve Banks $31-billion of bonds, which this Federal Reserve Bank received and sold for good money to insurance companies, private banks and some few individuals.

Now, the American people are obliged to redeem these bonds. In other words, you and I, and every gainfully employed person in the United States, must work at the lathe, behind the plow, at our desk or in our homes, to earn money by the sweat of our brow in order to redeem this $31-billion which was created by the stroke of a fountain pen. In the meantime, we pay approximately 2⅞ per cent interest on this borrowed money.

For years I have contended that the more of this type of money is placed into circulation, the greater would be the economic upheaval in the nation. I base this contention on the fact that history proves, and in our own day it is most eloquent, that for every dollar of fountain pen money issued into circulation, a good dollar of earned money representing wealth is withdrawn.

How does it come about? It happens that the Government must levy taxes against people to redeem the bonds. The more fountain pen money existing through the grace of the Government and the Federal Reserve Banks, the heavier are the taxes. Taxes are so heavy today in the United States that a laborer who earns $20 a week pays $7 of that amount in consumers' taxes. The $13 a week which he retains is not sufficient to permit him to buy more than the bare necessities of life. He cannot buy a motor car, or a refrigerator. He cannot enjoy travel and recreation. As a result, more and more unemployed in the motor factories and refrigerator factories join the army of dolesters.

That you cannot borrow yourself out of debt with fictitious loans is true today, as it was true in the days of Aristotle, St. Basil, St. Thomas and every other person who understood the nature of money as a medium of trade—a medium to be issued by the government on any substance, be it gold, or silver, or tin, or paper which bears the government stamp, and the value of which is independent of the material upon which the stamp is placed.

Now these thoughts do not express my entire theory of money. However, I do not advocate inflation or deflation. Both of these excesses are wrong. I do not advocate that the issuance of money be controlled by any political party because I believe that would do nothing more than perpetuate in power such a political party.

It is true that I have advocated the use of all our

Continued on Page 6

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.
EDITORIAL COUNSEL
(By Permission of His Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. Liberty of conscience and education.
2. Just, living, annual wage.
3. Nationalization of important public resources.
4. Private ownership of all other property.
5. Control of private property for public good.
6. Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
7. Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
8. Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
9. Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
10. Labor's right to organize.
11. Recall of non-productive bonds.
12. Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
13. Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
14. Simplification of government and lower taxes.
15. Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
16. Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

For the New Reader

SOCIAL JUSTICE is frequently asked to review the principles of social justice, for the benefit of new readers who may have missed the rich instruction of Father Coughlin's broadcasts and his writings in earlier editions of the "old paper."

Obviously, it is quite impossible to review adequately Father Coughlin's work of 12 years, and the wealth of informative contents carried by previous issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE, in any one edition, but there are useful sources of reference of which members of the Million League can always make use for the further instruction of new friends of Social Justice. Father Coughlin's book, "Money: Questions and Answers" and all of his radio broadcasts are available, as are most of the past issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

The new reader is always kept in mind so that one may begin his acquaintance with Father Coughlin's teaching with any edition. As we have said repeatedly, NO COPY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE EVER GOT OUT OF DATE.

Many individual dealers have long made a practice of distributing their unsold copies as samples to introduce the paper to new readers or into territory where it was not previously circulated. Almost universally, results have justified their missionary effort. For, like much of the resistance to the whole social justice movement, opposition is most violent among those who never saw an edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

While Father Coughlin's program is much wider than the circulation of this national weekly, SOCIAL JUSTICE remains, in the absence of the broadcast, Father Coughlin's contact with his followers.

Limited numbers of this year's issues, as far back as February 28, are still available. For the convenience of those readers who are completing files of the National Weekly we shall fill orders for these past copies while they last.

Please state the date of the issue you desire and enclose 13 cents—10 cents for the magazine and 3 cents postage.

There was no issue for the week of May 2.

"We"

THE VISITORS returning from Washington all tell the same story. Whenever the Crown Prince Roosevelt speaks relative to any governmental decision, he says "we."

Tommy Corcoran, the deflated lawyer of Wall Street, also employs the plural pronoun of sovereignty.

So do Wrecker Wallace and Madame Perkins.

Just the other day Tommy was speaking to a friend of the writer and informed him that "we will get rid of Congress next Wednesday and then start to do something constructive for our country."

"Poor Tom's a cold," said the bard of Avon about a certain nincompoop who went around begging alms.

Tommy Corcoran would beg for many years before he could be elected to the unlucky thirteenth position of Assistant District Attorney either in the Bronx or Queens County. Nevertheless, we must be careful to remember that even a king's jester is allowed the use of the sovereign "we."

The Future of The Working Man

WHILE the disturbance in the ranks of the U.A.W. has brought to the surface some ugly facts of radicalism, there is no need for the average working man to be disturbed.

For many months the radicals were clever enough to cloak their activities under the veil of unionism. Now that the truth is known about Reuther, Frankensteen and the others whom Homer Martin has indicted, it is time for sound American working men in the automotive industry to clean house thoroughly and reorganize the U.A.W. on the platform of Christianity and Americanism.

No one has suffered more during this depression that has the industrial laborer. Every citizen has felt the lash of depression. But the laborer and his family experienced the hunger, the practical nakedness, the cold and the thousand inconveniences of this man-made depression more than any other type of citizen.

The laborer had and still has just cause for complaint.

Even the unintelligent ones among the laboring class suspected how unnecessary were all these strikes which gained for labor nothing but forced idleness and for his family dire want.

It is our opinion that labor organizations are now a fundamental part of American life: They are here to stay. It is our further opinion that if these unions, such as the U.A.W. legally organize and legally operate under constitution, by-laws, philosophy and spirit that are Christian and American, the laboring class can have its just living annual wage through the support not only of industry but of the vast middle and agricultural classes who are willing to hold up the right hand of any movement which is sound, sane and safe.

What has transpired in the ranks of the U.A.W. should be duplicated in every other union—the mine union, the textile union, the longshoremen and the steel unions.

Clean house! The principle of unionism is a Christian and American principle. But even the Ten Commandments, if they were left for interpretation by a group of Judas Iscariots, would prove hostile to the development of any nation and inimical to the welfare of its citizens.

Hold fast to your theory of unionism, but clean house of the radicals who have perverted a thoroughly good cause to promote class struggle, unrest and revolution.

Massachusetts

THE ECONOMIC SECURITY LEAGUE is an independent organization being established by Miles Hayes for the purpose of functioning along the lines of social justice in the Bay State. This League is totally independent of Father Coughlin but is, however, the development of his New England followers. Father Coughlin wishes it success as he does every organization which is battling against the concentrators of wealth and the confiscatory tax system in vogue in Massachusetts and elsewhere.

It is fair, however, to state that this organization is in no sense whatsoever under the jurisdiction of Father Coughlin; that it is totally independent of him and his activities; and that no agreement has been reached between the Radio Priest and the ECONOMIC SECURITY LEAGUE or any other organization for financial support for the broadcasts.

SOCIAL JUSTICE wishes it Godspeed.

Father Coughlin's Message

Continued from Page 5

buried gold against which we could issue money as a nation. But that was only a palliative. My basic contention, and I am convinced that America will never recover permanently until it is accepted—*my basic contention is that we must rid our nation of usury, of the private control and issuance and manipulation of money.*

But, on the other hand, all this theory on money does not encircle the full orbit of social justice.

Social justice, viewing the ultimate goal both from an economic and human standpoint, recognizes that equitable distribution of the wealth of the nation can never be obtained until the various classifications of citizenry organize and unite under Christian principles and guided by Christian leaders who are not motivated by gaining control of the government or by instituting another political party of labor to dominate the other classifications of citizenry.

Christian unionization must be one of our present goals. Unchristian unionization will do more damage than good.

Christian unionization should understand that the industrialist, while no angel, is not totally to blame for the concentration of wealth. The major sinner is the international banker who, as far as Americans are concerned, is the Federal Reserve Bank. That institution and the erroneous theory of money which it entertains are primarily to blame for the condition existing here if we measure it only with a human, economic yardstick.

See what the owners of this private Federal Reserve Bank have accomplished. One member firm at one time owned or controlled $40-billion worth of American industry, commerce and finance. Naturally, with its control over the United States Steel Corporation, it controlled the policies of that organization and was responsible, from its lower Manhattan office, for the wage scale employed in Pittsburgh.

What is true about this organization is true of some motor organizations, some textile organizations and some mining properties.

V.

I REPEAT that this is only a brief sketch to clarify my stand on the money problem insofar as it is related to social justice.

In conclusion I am of the opinion that social justice in its perfection can never obtain in a nation which is controlled by political parties whose chief reason for existence is related to the spoils of victory which resulted from elections. In making this first statement, I bear witness that I am not advocating Fascism, Nazism, Socialism, Communism or dictatorship. None of these are harmonious with the mind of Americans. I am advocating in this thought the perfection of democracy insofar as we should advance from mass mis-representation to class representation under the Constitution which is our heritage, and under the flag of Christ's cross which is our eternal standard.

While it is laudable to encourage the laboring class, and other classes, to organize for their rights, it is not sufficient merely to incite them to organize for higher wages when oftentimes the industrialist cannot pay higher wages. The laboring class and every other class should be instructed in the Christian concept of man, in the un-Christian concept of usurious money which has wrought so much havoc in society and which permits international bankers to control the policies of industry, of wages, of working conditions and of prosperity.

While it is laudable to come to the assistance of the poor, either with the public monies appropriated by the Federal Government or with the private purses of well-intentioned citizens, it should be remembered that alms-deeds, while necessary in a crisis should not be considered as a permanent policy because justice must precede charity.

As a matter of fact, the alms-deeds extended by the Federal Government must be repaid both by rich and poor at interest. Even in the old Jewish dispensation it was not permitted to charge interest on a loan made to a brother in necessity. Much less should it be tolerated under the Christian dispensation.

Father Coughlin

The Week in the Nation

ADMINISTRATION

President Makes Report

Reporting "progress" to the people, whom he called the real rulers of the republic, the President of the United States in his nationwide radio broadcast praised Congress for its "accomplishments," assured the country that he would not call a special session, and gave notice in a fighting speech that as "head of the Democratic party" he intended to support the common front of liberalism. Earl Browder, the Communist, calls it "democracy."

The President said that if a candidate were sufficiently "liberal" he would not be opposed in any primary even though he might not have gone along with the administration in every case.

Saying that he had been counseled not to take the Democratic party platform too seriously, the President added:

"Never in our lifetime has such a concerted campaign of defeatism been thrown at the heads of the President and Senators and Congressmen . . . Never before have we had so many copperheads!"

While admitting that the government had made some mistakes he did not include the Supreme Court packing attempt among them. On the other hand the executive asserted that the "objectives" sought by the Supreme Court bill had been achieved.

"The attitude of the Supreme Court toward Constitutional questions is entirely changed," the President said. "Its recent decisions are eloquent testimony of a willingness to collaborate with the other two branches of government to make democracy work."

Reaction

While New Dealers hailed the President's entry into the primary fights to back uncompromising liberals, the old line Democrats, backbone of the party which elected this administration, were infuriated. The split in party ranks created by the president was regarded in week-end comment as well nigh irremediable.

The President's threatened purge was generally accepted as a challenge. In hailing "liberalism," he drew a plainly visible line around himself and leftist associates, excluding the conservative element in the Democratic party, the element represented by Vice-President John N. Garner.

Thus, in the primaries, the fight will be between opposed factions in the Democratic party. If the President's campaign is successful and a majority of New Deal Congressmen are voted into office, there will be little opposition to a revival of the reorganization bill, the Supreme Court packing bill, and other social and political phantasms drafted in left wing administrative chambers.

Beyond the 1938 elections, it was felt, the President already is arranging political stage props for the important presidential election in 1940. His desire—denied by no one including himself—is to hand pick the next "Democratic" candidate for the chief executive seat in the event Mr. Roosevelt himself does not choose to run.

Toward this end, his immediate concern is control of the next session of Congress. Should the opposed faction of old line Democrats take control in the 1938 election, they might succeed in nominating one of their ranks for the 1940 presidency. That this possibility is bothering Mr. Roosevelt was obvious in his fireside campaign speech.

THE "LEANING SHOVEL" may be a permanent fixture in American life if a New Deal campaign for a Department of Welfare addition to the cabinet is successful. This would freeze W.P.A. into permanence. Shown here are a bloc of 1,600 W.P.A. workers who struck in Cleveland, refusing to walk "lock-step," as their foremen demanded. (Acme)

Freezing W.P.A.

A key point of the defeated reorganization bill was the proposed establishment of a department of welfare, predicated on the assumption that unemployment and relief were to be permanent; that depression, like the poor, would always be with us.

This week, concurrent with the release of a report by the W.P.A., evidence accumulated that the administration intends to approach unemployment as a permanent thing: direct its attention to currying it, rather than to ending it through stimulation of private work.

The W.P.A. report—issued at the proper psychological moment as pump-priming billions flowed out after Presidential approval of the lending-spending bill—set forth the proposition that unemployment is a permanent, rather than a temporary thing.

"In view of the underlying economic factors, the problem of unemployment must be viewed as a continuing one to be met by means of a permanent, comprehensive program of economic security," the report stated.

As they began the task of spending the $1,425,000,000 allotted to W.P.A. under the lending-spending bill, administrators of the W.P.A., under their chief Harry Hopkins, began their campaign to freeze W.P.A. into permanence in American life. The report referred to is an important instrument of this campaign. It is expected that New Deal politicians, campaigning for re-election, will take a firm stand in favor of a permanent W.P.A.

Then, it is hoped by those in charge, the administration will be in a position to revive its demand for a permanent cabinet post to supervise relief—a new department of welfare. This dovetails into the covert administration scheme to push through government reorganization step-by-step, rather than through a blanket measure such as the one defeated in April.

POLITICS

Primary Kickback

BITTEREST fight of all, in the circle of fights promoted by the New Deal in the primary elections to date, was that in Pennsylvania where the Democratic party was split three ways.

Whipped to a mad frenzy by charges and counter charges hurled forth and back in the camps of John L. Lewis and Senator Joe Guffey, Governor George H. Earle, and a tangential Democrat group, the candidates outdid themselves in political throat-slitting; sat back to await results unmindful of permanent harm done their cause.

This week the seeds of suspicion sown in their charges of corruption came to harvest as Governor Earle battled against a proposed grand jury investigation. Charles J. Margiotti, former attorney general dismissed by Earle, made the principal accusations and demanded the investigation. He accused state officials of "selling" legislation: of bribery, extortion, fraud, conspiracy, and coercion of public employes.

Margiotti made his first allegations during the primary campaign, and promptly was dismissed. All charges were made by Democrats and involved other Democratic office holders. Other prominent figures named with Earle in accusations: Matthew H. McCloskey, politician and contractor who lent $25,000 to the Earle campaign fund and received $10-million worth of state public works contracts; State Democratic chairman David L. Lawrence..

C.I.O. Contribution

Vitally interested in the keystone state primary was the C.I.O., which made a major bid for political power under Lewis, and lost. Operating as a political machine, the C.I.O. spent freely of its resources and energy seeking to nominate for governor the incumbent lieutenant governor, Thomas Kennedy.

Reports filed by the Lewis union indicated that the C.I.O. spent $353,847 in its unsuccessful campaign; went in debt to the extent of $127,529 in the same lost cause. The funds came from the pockets of C.I.O. members, through monthly dues contributions.

New York Primary

Senator Royal S. Copeland's untimely death changed the nature of the primary election in New York state and presented the New Deal with a ticklish political problem: Whom to pick and whom to purge among the contestants for the deceased senator's mantle.

The death of Senator Copeland means that Empire state voters will fill two senatorial posts instead of one. In addition they will choose a governor and 45 members of the House of Representatives.

Among likely candidates for succession to Senator Copeland are Governor Lehman, and New York Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia. If both campaign on a New Deal basis, administration favor likely will shine on LaGuardia rather than Lehman, who ironically was "hand-picked" to carry Roosevelt in the 1936 campaign. LaGuardia already has expressed himself as covetous of the Senate seat. In suggesting his candidacy, he has let it be known that he would campaign on a New Deal platform, presenting himself as "more New Deal than Lehman."

Certain, it seems, the Roosevelt forces will have little of the three-time governor. He announced himself firmly against court-packing last year when the President sought to hammer his bill through Congress. The price of opposition is political death in New Deal ranks, particularly in regard to the supreme court bill.

Digging In

As Administration leaders pondered and fretted over the political situation in New York and other states with primaries in the late summer and early fall, Congressmen, both Senators and Representatives, began the oratorical task of having themselves re-elected.

Sprung loose from a Congress that drew the praise of Mr. Roosevelt, the politicians this week were elbow deep in campaigns among constituents. Representative Snell of New York, House Republican leader, sounded off the opposition keynote when he blamed the depression of 1938 on Mr. Roosevelt and his administration.

"The blighting hand of the reckless New Deal experimenter, Franklin Delano Roosevelt," brought about the recession and consequent crash, he asserted.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Senate Democratic leader, took the opposite stand in his campaign for renomination in Kentucky. He defended New Deal spending and assailed critics who have pointed to the nation's near-bankrupt condition.

"Roosevelt has increased the debt from $23-billion to $38-billion, but $10-billion will be repaid and is being repaid by the countless industries which have borrowed it, and by countless communities which have taken advantage of an opportunity never before afforded to secure needed improvements in the enjoyment of their local lives," he said.

Barkley, saluted as "Dear Alben" in Roosevelt communications, truly is "Dear Alben" to the President in the present campaign. Mr. Roosevelt will move through Kentucky on his midsummer "non-political" coast-to-coast tour. He will do his utmost to bring success to Barkley in his campaign against Governor Chandler, aspirant to the Barkley Senate Seat.

The Week in the World

MEN and EVENTS

DESPITE the "slings and arrows" of the leftist press, constantly endeavoring to confuse and discredit, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain moves steadily forward in his endeavor to bring peace in the Spanish civil conflict as a prelude to the real problem of Europe, the Anglo-German relations.

Chamberlain is enough of a realist to know that the solution of this problem is not worth the lives of two million Englishmen and the irrevocable damage wrought by war, so he continues his dogged efforts at conciliation.

As a result of his determination, Chamberlain has secured the approval of nine major European powers, ending a long deadlock, to bring about the prospect of curbing and eventually ending Spain's destructive war. The subcommittee will meet, representing some 27 nations, to approve the complete plan.

In the House of Commons, Chamberlain has stated that an armistice was the only practical way to end the international difficulties that had arisen as a result of the Spanish war. He hoped the time was at hand to "bring this lamentable conflict to an end."

Agreement on the plan to send evacuation commissions to Spain as a means of removing foreign troops came when Soviet Russia bowed to the will of the British statesman. It has been an open secret that Russia has been sending rifles, machine guns, hand grenades, light and heavy artillery, tanks and crated war planes across the French frontier in tank lorries labeled "dried vegetables" and "food for the Spanish government."

The Anglo-Italian agreement, consummated at Easter, does not become effective until there is a Spanish settlement.

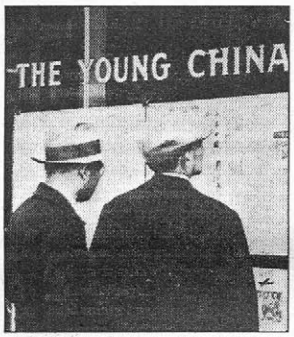
The Chamberlain plan for a Spanish armistice calls for recognition of the belligerent rights of both Insurgents and "Loyalists" as soon as substantial evacuation of foreign troops has begun.

It further provides for sending neutral commissions to both sides in Spain immediately to arrange for the evacuations on the basis of a first withdrawal of 10,000 men from the side "weaker" in foreigners and a proportionate number from the other side.

As soon as the commissions reach Spain, the French and Portuguese frontiers will be closed for 30 days, provided actual evacuations start within fifteen days after the arrival of the commissions.

Observers will be stationed in the 25 main ports of Spain and men and observers will continue aboard ships bound for Spain and on ships not registered for Spanish ports, but which carry munitions which might be diverted to Spain.

When the Anglo-Italian agreement becomes effective, the next move on Chamberlain's part will be to negotiate an Anglo-French pact which should be comparatively easy. The main obstacle is Russia. Mr. Chamberlain has never been enthusiastic about Communism. After seeing the destructionism wrought in Spain, he is less than ever disposed to allow Moscow's dictation or accord with France hold up a general European settlement which is his basic aim.



San Francisco's 30,000 Chinese residents, most of them Cantonese, continue a deep interest in the fate of their native land now devastated by Japanese invaders. Groups daily follow closely the latest bulletins posted by the Young China, one of the five Chinese language papers in San Francisco.
(Acme newsphoto)

Anglo-German Relations

According to the *New York Times*, when the Anglo-Franco-Italian agreement has been sealed, Chamberlain will be in a position to launch his main objective—the solution of the Anglo-German problem. Negotiations have already been opened and both sides are well aware of the stakes. Hitler's demands fall under three headings: First, general and political; second, colonial, and third, economic and financial.

The political demands are best expressed in the following formula: Germany wishes Britain to undertake to guarantee the good behavior of France as long as France is bound by the alliance with Russia. What this amounts to is the demand by Hitler that the Franco-Russian alliance be broken if normal relations are to prevail in the whole of Europe.

The second phase of colonial demands has many ramifications. Hitler refuses to limit Germany to the territories owned prior to the war. Under the pretext that Southwest Africa cannot be detached from the Union of South Africa, he wishes compensation. This is so worded that it leaves the door open to the expansion of German interests to Kenya and even Sudan. It is problematical whether these colonial demands are a minimum or maximum.

In economics and finance, the third category, Hitler desires recognition of Germany's right to compete with Great Britain in foreign markets without an economic war ensuing. The biggest nut to crack in this classification is "flowing gold"—oil. The fields of Baku and the markets of the Far East are part of the negotiations. How these can ever be satisfactorily divided up into spheres is questionable.

Despite the Leftist press, which is dominated by international interests favorable to Russia, Chamberlain has no illusions about Hitler, but he is enough of a Gladstone to see that if Italy and France are behind him, Germany is the only great power that can unleash a general war.

The problem of Anglo-German relationships in political, economic and colonial spheres must be settled. Otherwise it is only a matter of time before Europe is again sunk in the caldron of war that will mean not a war of armies, but of peoples and it will mean the end of civilization from a pagan standpoint.

Only with the application of Christian principles can this problem ever be settled permanently. At least Chamberlain is trying.

Ireland

PRIME Minister Eamon de Valera emerged victorious in the recent general election and as a result he will be supported by the strong government that he asked for.

Seven years ago when the Fianna Fail became the government party, it had a slim majority and for the last five years it was virtually dependent upon a small labor group. The election gave de Valera 77 seats in the Dail Eireann, or House of Representatives, out of a total of 138. W. T. Cosgrave's Gael Party was next with 45 votes. The labor group lost the most ground, losing the constituencies of Clare, Dublin, Northwest Dublin, South Dublin and County Tipperary, and several smaller areas.

There is little doubt that de Valera called for a general election to test the people's reaction to the recent pact he made with Great Britain. The vote would indicate overwhelmingly that every class in Ireland, through the ballot boxes, has endorsed the pact. As a result, De Valera has received a virtual "mandate" to remain in office another five years.

De Valera, who is one of the most scholarly statesmen in Europe, called the result most heartening and said that the government majority "would now permit him to pursue a steady course."

With the economic conditions improving in Ireland, the next big task of de Valera is the unification of the six Northern counties with Ireland. The present partition, which makes the six counties virtually a British colony in Irish territory, is one of the toughest problems facing the Prime Minister. The people both of the North and South desire unification, but the partition spirit is fanned by a small group in Westminster which practically subsidizes the Belfast government and persists in bolstering up a puppet state in defiance of the will of the vast majority of the Irish people.

It is our hope that de Valera will be able to solve this vexing problem of partition with the same quiet tenacity of purpose and unwavering faith that has enabled him to triumph so formidably over his obstacles of the past.

Czechoslovakia

THE Czechoslovakian problem, in its final analysis, is but an echo of the short-sighted policies of the Treaty of Versailles. A handful of men behind the scenes were bent on scattering Germany, cutting it into bits, and their mouthpiece was Georges Clemenceau. They arbitrarily lumped 3½ million Germans and confined them within the limits of the newly-created nation, Czechoslovakia. When Germany was limp following the World War, these 3½ million Sudeten Germans desired to help the Fatherland. There has been some diminuation of their fervor, but the Czechs themselves violently oppose this move, for it means the dissolution of a natural defense line against the new Germany that is endeavoring to build up a sphere of influence in Middle Europe.

Germany

CHANCELLOR HITLER recently announced the reconstruction of Berlin as a capital worthy of a Greater Germany. The program will take about 25 years.

More important, however, is the announcement and partial fulfillment of a gigantic system of inland waterways, designed to provide easy transfer of freight and raw materials from one section of the Reich to another and particularly to afford protection of key industries in time of war.

The ultimate object of these inland waterways is for Germany to have a corridor to the Black Sea. It is in line with the Pan-Germanic push to the East.

The main link in the inland waterways scheme is the so-called Mittelland canal, running across Germany from the Rhine to the Elbe water system and stretching eastward toward Silesia via the so-called Mark Canal System already in use around Berlin. The work on this section is already nearly completed and will permit the passage of coal from the Ruhr to Berlin, Magdeburg and Leipzig, focal point in the industrial re-allocation plan.

Since the main German rivers, namely, the Rhine, Elbe, Oder and Weser all run generally north and south, it is necessary to develop an east-west waterway to take care of commerce at Hamburg and Bremen.

The second link in the program is the restoration and enlargement of the canal from Gleiwitz to Cosel in Silesia, thus making the Oder available for transportation of Silesian products. Third, comes improvement of the Elbe from Hamburg to the mouth of the Saale river; fourth, the re-canalization of the Saale to provide transportation from Leipzig to the Elbe; and fifth, the construction of an extensive harbor at Leipzig.

The last link and one of the most hazardous because of geographical obstacles, is the completion of the long-dreamed of Rhine-Main-Danube canal, connecting Europe's two great rivers of commerce through Bavaria, and thus permitting continuous water transportation from the North Sea to the Black Sea.

This gigantic plan, when completed in 1945 or 1950, will permit standard barges for German canals holding some 1000 tons of cargo.

The Kaiser's ambitious plan of Prussian imperialism was behind the Berlin-Bagdad railway, on which Prague, Vienna, Budapest and Bucharest were stages. But the Rothschilds, the Sassoons, and the other British imperialists saw their eastern sources of exploited wealth endangered.

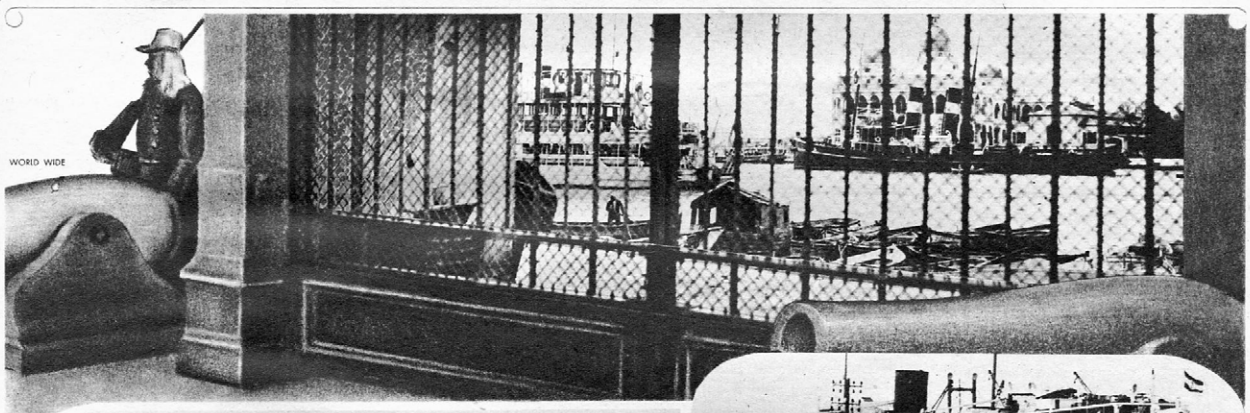
The Kaiser's plan was shattered by the World War. Hitler has arisen to move eastward by water, instead of by rail. The first goal is the Black Sea. He already has Austria. He desires the annexation of the Sudetan German Czechoslovakia district with a view of ultimate domination, together with Hungary and Rumania. A gigantic economic sphere of influence within Europe will be possible.

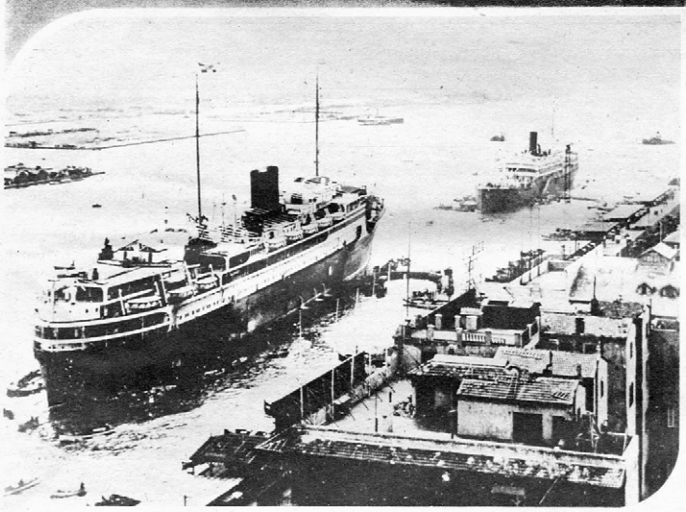
In the last five years German trade with Balkan countries has increased from 3 per cent to 10 per cent of her total trade; in the same period British trade has only reached 1 per cent and that of France 1¼ per cent. No wonder a high Greek commercial expert characterized this state of affairs as "a precarious situation."

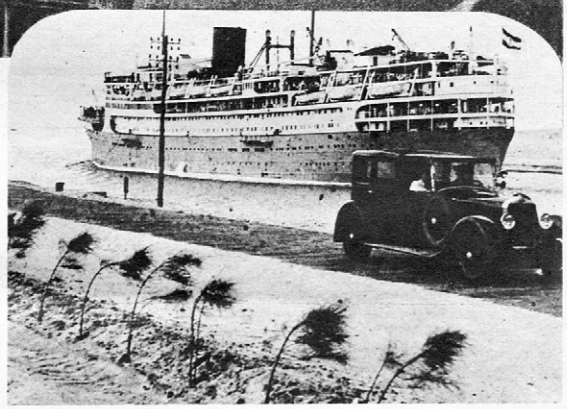
Von Papen is already stationed in Turkey to lay the ground plans. He did a pretty good job in Austria.

Then the march across Asia.

THE TOLL GATE KEEPER OF SUEZ







by Ben Marcin

Another Chapter of "Modern History That You Should Know."

The story of the Money Changers in the portico of the Temple at Jerusalem is familiar to the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Palestine—an arid non-productive little area, in ancient times as it still is today, but lying fortuitously on caravan routes between East and West—took toll of traveling merchants, taxing the rich cargoes and clipping the coins of tribute as its money changers dealt — profitably — in international exchange.

The same toll gate keepers are on the job in the Near East today. They have but kept pace with the progression from camel caravan to ocean liner, to take up their post at the toll gates of the Suez Canal. Contrary to popular belief, this vital artery of the world's commerce is owned, not by Great Britain, but by a private French corporation dominated by the House of Rothschild.

In like manner the flow of credit, by which the nations of the world do business, particularly in this free and independent United States, passes through the toll gates of the Federal Reserve Bankers where the money changers still clip their tribute from the coins of commerce.

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents another in its series of "Modern History That You Should Know" — the Toll Gate Keepers of Suez.

—THE EDITOR

THE SUEZ CANAL, one of the engineering marvels of the nineteenth century, is 104½ miles long, connecting the Mediterranean Sea at Port Said with the Gulf of Suez on the Red Sea. Through it must pass the commerce of the world.

The toll gate of the Suez is the perfect example of exploitation by a monopoly. For, contrary to popular belief, the canal is not owned by Great Britain, but by a French corporation, dominated by the Rothschilds.

The Suez Canal has been one of the most permanently profitable investments to its owners of all modern times. Despite strenuous and repeated objections, the primary object of the Suez Canal Company has been (and is) to make as large a profit as possible out of the movement of commerce between Europe and Asia.

Tracing the ownership of the Suez Canal presents an absorbing study because there seems to have been a deliberate effort to prevent any and all reference reaching the public mind as to the financial aspects of the operations of the company controlling the canal.

As a matter of fact, the canal company, in 1929 *paid a dividend at the rate of 267 per cent, after making very adequate provision for the costs of maintaining the canal.* It has been estimated that the Suez Canal investment has siphoned approximately $15-billion into the coffers of the British and French Rothschilds. At one time, the price of a single share was listed at $2,500 although a few are said to have changed hands recently at $800.

The toll charges for all vessels passing through the canal, based on tonnage, have existed practically unchanged since 1875! For 63 years this money, based on outmoded conditions of navigation, has continued to pour into the private coffers of the Rothschilds despite the requests of shippers from many nations for lower tariffs.

SPEAKING historically, the Suez Canal stands as a monument to the genius of Ferdinand de Lesseps. It is the product of his imagination, his engineering skill, and his diplomatic and financial foresight. He was materially aided by French capital, and administrative and technical skill. He was also greatly assisted by Egyptian labor and the Khedives of Egypt.

A sort of canal, although obviously very shallow, was operating across the Isthmus of Suez before the Greek and Roman empires. It is mentioned by Strabo, Diodorus and Pliny. It fell

into disuse with the crumblings of dynasties and ancient kingdoms, and the winds and desert sands covered its traces with oblivion.

In the fifteenth century, the ambitious Venetians tried to resurrect the idea, in an effort to compete with Portuguese sea traders, but they were unable to finance the venture, nor could they interest the Sultans of Egypt.

From the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, the idea of a marine canal was never wholly forgotten. The French particularly seem to have kept the idea alive. However, with the beginning of the nineteenth century and its increased trading with the Far East, especially from England, the pressing need for navigation facilities between the Mediterranean and the India Ocean became more and more apparent.

Notwithstanding the fact that England would have most to gain by such a short cut to the East, her statesmen continued to thwart every effort to make it a reality. English engineers were grossly mistaken—or misled—in their conclusions as to the practicability of such an engineering project.

The conquest of Egypt, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, revived the canal idea.

Napoleon Bonaparte, in his ambition for world power, saw in a French-controlled canal across Suez a means whereby the English might be circumvented and French commercial interests advanced. In 1798, therefore, he had a survey made; and, according to a secret decree dated April 12th, the purpose was to effect the capture of Egypt and exclude the English from all their possessions in the East.

It is quite probable that the discovery of Napoleon's ambitious scheme had much to do with the otherwise unaccountable opposition offered by Great Britain for more than half a century to the heroic efforts of de Lesseps.

However, Napoleon's survey was bungled. His surveyors reported that the waters of the *Red Sea at high tide "rose 32 feet and 6 inches above those of the Mediterranean at low tide!"* Strangely unexplainable, for nearly thirty years subsequent engineers accepted the correctness of these French levels. Finally, the error was corrected and from then on, with the engineering possibilities settled, the situation shifted into the realm of international complications.

AFTER many heart-breaking disappointments, which might have caused lesser men to drop the plan, de Lesseps was rewarded with the draft of a concession signed by Said Pasha giving him complete right of operations, on November 30, 1854.

This canal concession expires in 1968. There have been several unsuccessful attempts made to extend the concession for 40 years, to the year 2008. The abortive coup of 1910 was the most spectacular, ending in the murder of the premier, but that is a story to be told later. However difficult to believe, the facts remain that the legal status of the canal has existed unaltered since 1854 to this date. All efforts to revive the terms have failed.

Actual work on the construction of the canal did not begin until 1859. Turkey's approval was not obtained until 1866. In 1869, the canal was formally opened with imperial splendor. As the triumphant naval pageant was about to begin, de Lesseps' enemies sank an old boat in the canal, but the vigorous and resourceful engineer promptly blew it out of the water with explosives and the parade of vessels passed through the toll gate.

The years intervening between 1854 and 1869 proved that Ferdinand de Lesseps could do more than plan and construct a gigantic canal. His genius was such that he triumphed over every conceivable type of political, financial, and international skullduggery.

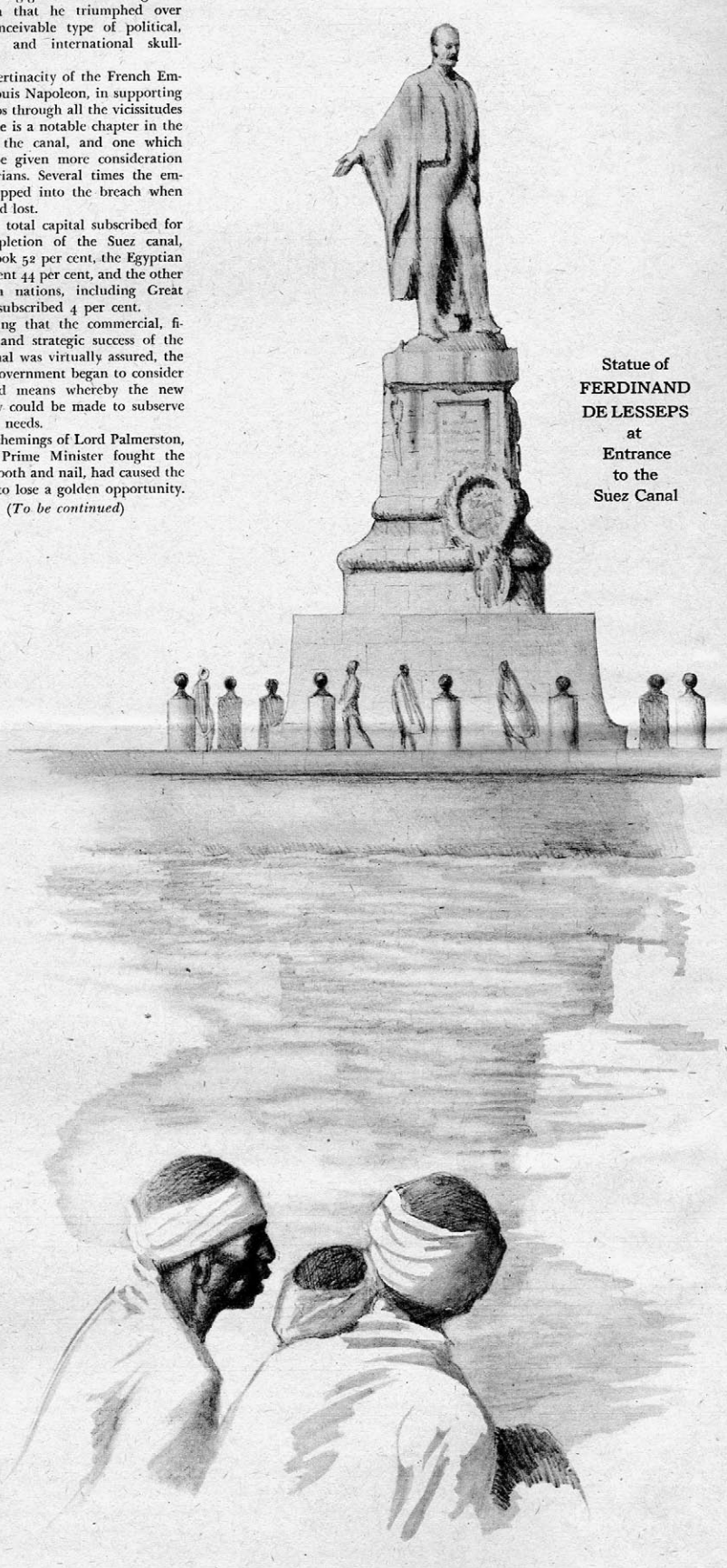
The pertinacity of the French Emperor, Louis Napoleon, in supporting de Lesseps through all the vicissitudes of fortune is a notable chapter in the story of the canal, and one which should be given more consideration by historians. Several times the emperor stepped into the breach when all seemed lost.

Of the total capital subscribed for the completion of the Suez canal, France took 52 per cent, the Egyptian government 44 per cent, and the other European nations, including Great Britain, subscribed 4 per cent.

Realizing that the commercial, financial, and strategic success of the Suez Canal was virtually assured, the British government began to consider ways and means whereby the new waterway could be made to subserve imperial needs.

The schemings of Lord Palmerston, who as Prime Minister fought the project tooth and nail, had caused the English to lose a golden opportunity.

(*To be continued*)



Statue of FERDINAND DE LESSEPS at Entrance to the Suez Canal

Until *the* Consumer *Learns*

by Mark Meecham

AT PRESENT little excitement is caused over the appropriation of another one or three or five billion dollars by our Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Haussenpfeffer may discuss it over their breakfast rolls and coffee. Or perhaps in their consideration of things more important, it is not even given passing notice. He may read that the public debt has hit a new high—until it reaches the sky there is no high quite like each successive "new" one—. He may even note that mounting taxation is making it impossible for business and industry to pay their taxes and stay solvent, but he doesn't worry. Not Mr. Haussenpfeffer!

He pays his rent and lets the landlord worry about the taxes. It is his turn to laugh at those landlords and businessmen, and he hasn't enjoyed such a good laugh since the night he saw the W.P.A. theater project. But Mr. Haussenpfeffer's is only the first laugh. Co-equal in density with his good friends next door, he does not even recognize his own taxes when he sees them. He does not know that he pays any. No—Mr. Haussenpfeffer is not so rich that he does not miss a few hundred dollars a year—they just manage to get it from him by not telling him that it is taxes.

Not so long ago, a delegation of "small businessmen" descended upon Washington for a Presidential conference. Except for the antics of a few of them, publicized to prove why small business stays small, little attention was paid to the group. Few knew that their chief object in convening was to protest against Federal expenditures and the consequent, exorbitant increases in taxation. And oddly enough, the sympathy for small business came, not from the communities which it serves—but from "big business" which is itself in a shaky boat. And the Haussenpfeffers who should have at least applauded the efforts of the businessmen, sat back and agreed that business should be taxed and taxed. It never occurred to them that they would be the ones to pay it.

WHEN they hop a bus in the morning, how many persons even suspect that they are being taxed? When they petition their local utility or transportation or some other service for a reduction in rates, it just never occurs to them that they could have their ten cent fare for three and four cents less, were it not for the taxes it contains.

For a case in point, let us take the Fifth Avenue Coach Company (New York City), which is, relatively, a small company. In the course of one year, this company must make 127 separate and distinct reports to public agencies of the city, state and nation, at an approximate cost of $10,000.

During 1937, this company paid the following taxes:

New York Utilities	$79,982.32
New York City Sales	6,960.52
New York State Unemployment	40,650.42
New York State Utilities	40,186.89
New York State Gasoline	116,476.33
Federal Unemployment	4,470.28
Federal Old Age Pension	21,117.80
Federal Gasoline	32,228.03
In addition to:	
New York City (Real estate, franchise, license)	$235,637.57
New York State (Franchise, gross earnings, licenses, etc.)	39,761.87
Federal Government (Income tax, capital stock, excise taxes)	9,659.63

Or a total of $627,131.66 in taxes which must be paid for the privilege of existing and carrying on operations. The Haussenpfeffer's would doubtless be surprised to learn that the Fifth Avenue Coach Company *had to carry 6,271,317 passengers free last year just to pay its tax bill.* They might be surprised to learn, too, that the direct taxes borne by this company, amounted to $499.71 for every employe in its service. In addition to its direct taxes, the business pays an indirect tax on everything that it buys. That is the Government "take" from the company itself.

The employes received $2,193,354.25 in salaries last year. Of that amount they were directly taxed $18.26 (average) through payroll deductions. In addition the employe paid an average of $223.14 out of his salary in "indirect" taxes. The grasping hand of taxation gets him coming and going. Putting it bluntly, during 1937, the government took from this one company and its employes, $741.11 for every person it employed.

ALTHOUGH a solitary unit, the aforementioned company has a counterpart in all business, big and little. Manufacturing alone employs more than seven million wage earners. More than four and a half million of these work in the 159,995 establishments employing 500 workers or less — in what are called "small" businesses. Yet each of these establishments pays its limit in city, state and federal taxes,—and the money they pay in wages is again taxed from the employe to the tune of $117 or $223 and more in hidden taxes. Before they have finished, they will find that government has collected on every phase of the operation.

The same is true of big business. Although its practices may be, and often are, anything but commendable, the fact remains that big business is big because it serves so many people. And the stalwart citizens who blandly urge that it should be taxed some more, are only inflicting higher costs upon themselves.

The appropriations during this session of the 75th Congress totalled more than $12-billion. In plain English, it spent that much money. The new tax bill hopes to collect about half that amount. Somehow, to pay for current expenses, Mr. America will be called upon to contribute again as much as he is already scheduled to pay. It is an endless cycle that goes around and round. As long as the people want W.P.A., and A.A.A. and F.R.A., the government will be obliged to spend money; as long as it spends money it must collect it. As long as it collects, industry and business, big and small, must pay. And as long as they pay, the consumer —you and I—must pay through taxes, direct and indirect. And we will keep on paying until the American consumer wakes up to the realization that he is paying the whole bill.

The day that happens—if ever—will be the day the cycle breaks.

But until the taxpayers—and even relief recipients and dolesters are taxpayers under the present set-up—protest against the wholesale investment of $12-billion of their money in every thing from Congressional junkets to winning primary elections for the New Deal, the rolling circle will continue to gather momentum and indebtedness, as expenditures continue —ever upwards.

The every-day citizen who gleefully shouts: "Let business be taxed" is raising his own cost of living just as surely as if he asked for it himself. Until the consumer learns that he pays the bill no matter who is assessed, he will part with a greater and greater part of his purchase dollar.

for ART'S

In the name of art, a bureaucratic administration now offers to the American people, a measure more likely to result in the prostitution of fine arts than their promulgation. The $34-million spent last year on W.P.A. art projects, was but a foretaste of the official art that will color American life if the verdict of the House Patents Committee on the Federal Arts Act is taken seriously. Nor is the least of the proposal's potential beneficiaries the parasitic politician whose energies under the act will undoubtedly be directed to the gentle art of dispensing patronage.

BY JEAN PERRIN SCHWARTZ

LONG before the mythical hoof of Pegasus struck an inspirational font from Mount Helicon, men used the arts to communicate their thoughts to one another. And ever the merit of man's particular mode of expression has been determinative of the longevity of his message—or the longanimity of his audience.

Organs will peal Handel's *"Largo"* long after *"Bei Mir Bist du Schoen"* will have been properly confined to a jazz mad oblivion, only because its composer was able to convey to men through his music a message worthy of retention. Da Vinci's *"Mona Lisa"* remains in the Louvre to inspire visitors who could not even name the artist's contemporaries. Elizabeth's patronage may have made Shakespeare prosperous, but it took his genius for artistic expression to immortalize her. For then, even as now, the criterion of an artist's true worth was the judgment of his fellowmen.

"But all that is so foolish," say the Washington bureaucrats. "Many people are really artists, but they are unemployed. The rich have all the art and that is not right." So last January they brought in a spicy little bureaucracy bill, under the co-authorship of Representative Coffee and Senator Pepper—a bill to create a Federal Bureau of Fine Arts, and for the Government (since the art of the ages is the "jealously guarded possession of the few"), to make its own artists, writers, sculptors, dancers and musicians.

It seeks a wholesale subsidization of the fine arts, and is another big step in the direction of totalitarianism, a step which already has been taken in Nazi Germany and Bolshevik Russia.

When a government bureau sets out to determine the standards of culture, the fine arts cease to be anything more than propaganda for the government establishing the standards. Murals which used to be artistic in their depiction of historical America, have become—since W.P.A. money furnished the purchasing power—sordid glorifications of New Deal politics. One typical example of federal art is the ugly looking mural in the new Hightstown schoolhouse, depicting the persecution and flight of the Jewish people from Europe and their happiness at being received with open arms by the United States. The whole theme is about as American as the *"Internationale,"* and the point, if it can be called that, is supposed to be the beatification of the open door policy of Secretary Hull in regard to alien refugees.

Nor is there anything, when a government takes over the arts, to

SAKE

WIDE WORLD

prevent its declaring a moratorium on real culture as did Mr. Hitler following his frank admission that he does not believe in culture. It is the same old Soviet idea that nothing bourgeois can be good—that art and music and industry and agriculture and everything else must be government controlled to be progressive. And by controlling the arts, the government automatically attains to that most important of all powers—the control of thought.

While Democrats and Republicans and artists and columnists were berating the Coffee bill for its attempt to sovietize American culture, New York's clever Congressman Sirovich, quietly and unobstrusively adopted the measure, re-introduced it with slight variations under his own name as H. J. Res. 671; and the Committee on Patents to which it was referred, thought so much of the idea that it made its approving report unanimous. If at the next session, this folly is carried to the enactment stage, as the committee recommended, the future culture of America will be supplied not by individuals with talent and initiative, but at Government expense, by the gifted workers on W.P.A.

EVERY high school youth who aspires to the theater—and good or bad, was there ever one who did not?—will classify as "more artists" of which the bureau in the act proposes to employ "as many as possible." Thousands of artists who are now starving on their own merits, would be subsidized to produce inferior masterpieces for enshrinement in the archives of bureaucracy.

Instead of offering art to the masses, the fine arts bill would offer the masses to art—a poor idea at best, with the unfortunate result, not of culturing the populace but of depopulating culture. An artists's competence, heretofore judged by its universality of appeal, would be determined under the Federal Arts Act (as the bill is officially known) by a sole authority—the bureau.

Of course, there will be a great support for the bill. Mr. Sirovich can expect support on his measure from all the groups which are supporting the Coffee-Pepper measure. That includes the Actors' Equity, Harlem Artists Guild, Arizona Painters and Sculptors Society and the League of American Writers, all of whom are 100 per cent for it. So also are the countless numbers of dear, sweet persons who are under the impression that these fine arts bills really have something to do with the fine arts and art appreciation. So for that matter, are the political aspirants to the post of Director of the Bureau (and its accompanying salary of $8,000 a year) and to the assistant directorships ($7,000 a year) and even aspirants to paying positions in the branch offices and agencies in individual states.

Actually the act plans to do for the other fine arts, what the W.P.A. Federal Theater Project has done for—or to—the drama. Incidentally, did you know that the Government of the United States is the largest theatrical producer in the country? Since it strutted into the field of drama back in 1935 with its fist closed around a $19-million appropriation, our Federal Government has played its 2,000 productions to an audience of more than 25 million persons, and is said to boast the greatest organized audience known to theatrical history.

Nevertheless, you know, if you have ever attended a theater project performance, that however great a means it may have been for employing the otherwise leisure time of American (and otherwise) jobless—it had about as little in common with real art as Gypsy Rose Lee would have with Rachmaninoff.

The Muses are not accustomed to strike in the same places as the politicians—for obvious reasons. Art or no art, remarks Booth Tarkington, *it is always "somebody's cousin who gets to do the murals in the courthouse."* Real art has never yet come from the subsidization of young Thespians. If the would-be artist's work has genuine merit, he can achieve success without the impedimental responsibility of a job on a W.P.A. art project. If it has not, even the New Deal cannot legislate him into an artist.

MERELY the desire to be an artist, however profound, is no assured guarantee of the talent. A man cannot be and do whatever he wants to be and do, anymore than he can have everything he would like to have. Man's talents and abilities are limited. The fellow next door cannot be a great writer simply by wishing it any more than you can become a retired capitalist simply by desiring it.

That little blonde down the street may have an ever-so-fervent desire to be another Galli Curci. She may have studied with half of the musicians in Europe and her relatives and friends insist that she belongs with Metropolitan. But YOU know, by the time she has warbled her second note, that she could do a better job of ruining Marguerite than Faust ever did, though your social conscience forbids your saying so. The truth is that her dear parents and her teachers and her government could invest until Gabriel comes back to the White House, without salutary returns. No amount of money, borrowed, begged or subsidized, can legislate wishes into gift-horses for the benefit of persons not inherently talented.

John Brown's place in society is not where he wants to be—but where he is best fitted to be. He is not justified in choosing what he wants to do, unless that is the occupation which he can best perform. One good bricklayer is worth more to society than a dozen inferior sculptors. And it is unjust to ask one part of society, in the person of the taxpayer, to finance a large group of persons in the pursuing of occupations in which they are not proficient enough to support themselves. We have the duty to secure life and a livelihood to our unemployed, but let us hope we do not have the asininity to obligate ourselves to the sustainment and propagation of every foolish whim of the dolester, sincere and unfortunate though he be. Every person is plagued with a secert ambition or two. But it is not even good sense for a government to undertake the subsidy and propagation of ambitions that can never develop into anything beyond mediocrity.

Often society itself determines what occupation a man will follow. If Brown's friends look as if they were tasting a lemon every time he recites some of his poetry, but unfailingly consult him when something goes wrong with their machinery, he is obviously of greater value to them as a mechanic than he would be in forsaking all to pursue the elusive Poesy.

This custom it was that gave us Shakespeare the immortal poet instead of just another strolling player; Aristotle, doubtless, would have become a physician, had not the philosophers of Athens drafted him. And the W.P.A. worker who is interested and gifted enough in his particular talents to cultivate them, will be drafted soon enough by a society that is already weary of its search for genuinity, in a world of superficial mediocrity.

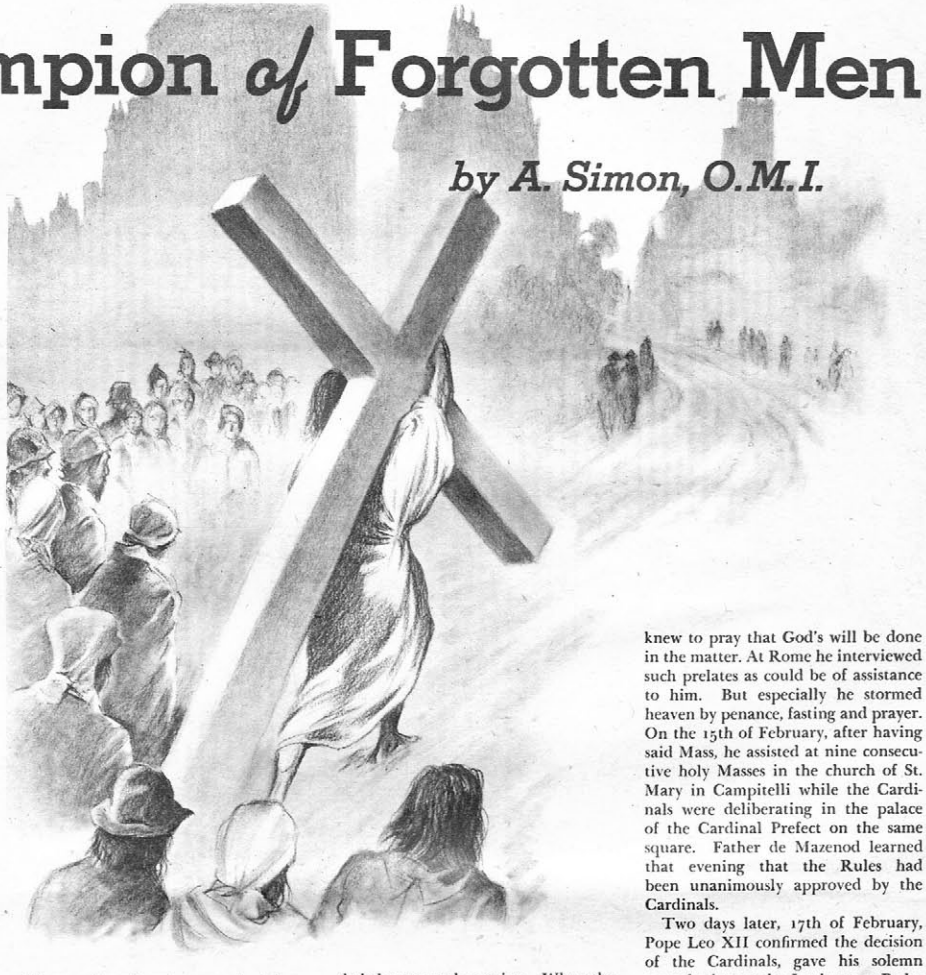
The public libraries and art institutes are choking with a superfluity of volumes and replicas of every phase of art and culture that could possibly be conceived by the minds of a federal bureau — and many more. If the potential recipients of doles for art's sake are sufficiently interested in their prospective professions, they might first be supplied with a background of the masterpieces whose worth will outlive the generation that now disregards them.

This country has no shortage of opportunities for exponents of the fine arts. Rather it is experiencing a shortage of artists themselves. Nor is there such a thing as competition in the field of fine arts. Two painters may vie with each other for a specific assignment, but the world has room for them both. Its welcome is ready for all the good books, superior paintings and etchings, all the beautiful sculpture and music that its children can produce. The field of art has room for a thousand "bests" and needs no federal bureaucracy to discover them.

If the Federal Government, including the idealistic minded Congressmen from Washington, Florida and New York—is genuinely eager to promulgate an appreciation of art among the masses, it would do better to distribute free copies of Van Loon's *The Arts* to its cultuer-starved people, and spare Congress and its constituents the additional grief of more political pensions and patronage to be distributed in the name of fine arts.

Champion of Forgotten Men

by A. Simon, O.M.I.



SYNOPSIS:

Even after his ordination to the priesthood, the aristocratic friendships of young Eugene de Mazenod, as well as his personal abilities, opened the way for honors and preferment in the Church, but he spurned them all to be — like Christ — a priest of the poor. He startled the elite society of Aix by announcing a series of Lenten sermons at 6 a.m. to be preached in the language of the poor instead of the cultured accents of Paris. Curiosity of the rich and joy of the poor beggars packed his services with both classes. The young priest founded an Association of Catholic Youth and he and his brother Oblates took upon themselves monastic vows.

CHAPTER FOUR

MONTH succeeded month and year followed year, but young Father de Mazenod's companions remained ever too few to do all the work which he and his missionaries were called upon to perform. As a true leader, de Mazenod realized that he must plan for the future and stabilize his community by forming the priests into a religious society with vows of poverty, chastity and obedience.

In the fall of 1818, Father de Mazenod retired to one of the family estates, St. Laurent du Verden, in the lower Alps, to write the rules and constitution of the new society. In prayer and penance, in fasting and flagellations, he sought guidance from God in the composing of those rules which he penned on his knees before the Crucifix.

On October 26, 1818, was held the first general chapter of the Order. The "Rule" was discussed and approved. There were present seven priests and three clerics. De Mazenod was elected Superior General for life. On November 1, 1818, the feast of All Saints, five of the seven priests present and the three clerics made final vows of chastity, obedience and perseverance; one priest made vows for one year; and one priest begged leave to make vows later—which he did the following year. For Fathers de Mazenod and Tempier this was merely a renewal of vows for they had made their vows two years before, Holy Thursday of 1816.

The vow of poverty was not included in the Rule until two years later, because, at that time, de Mazenod feared to come into conflict with civil law which gave each citizen right to property in such a way that it could not be disposed of. In 1817 there had been passed in the name of liberalism a law which forbade the founding of any religious congregation without obtaining authorization from both houses of the legislature and the approval of the king. This law de Mazenod completely ignored.

THIS self immolation through the vows of religion stimulated the founder and his small community to still greater efforts to strive after holiness and zeal for the salvation of souls. The number of workers grew but slowly—for there was such a need for priests everywhere that the care of souls taxed the strength of all.

The missions were fraught with much blessing and many conversions. Sometimes heroic measures had to be taken by the missionaries to touch the hearts of the spiritually dead. Such a ceremony was performed by Father de Mazenod for the first time at a town called Marignane.

Mounting the pulpit, the saintly missionary reminded his listeners that our Blessed Saviour had been the victim for our sins by His sufferings and humiliations. He also spoke of the saints who had followed our Lord's example. Since the responsibility for the mission fell upon him, he offered himself on that day as victim for all the sins of the city. He would, said he, leave the pulpit and, in expiations for the sins of the people, carry a cross through the city streets.

At these words he left the pulpit and walked to the place near the sanctuary where stood the pastor vested in cope. The pastor placed about the neck of the missionary a rope, like a criminal led to execution; and upon his shoulders a heavy cross. Barefooted, Father de Mazenod, followed by the clergy chanting the *"Miserere,"* walked through the muddy streets of the town carrying the cross . . .

The folly of the cross is a scandal to the world and a cause for derision —but the inspiration of elect of God and a source of grace and blessings . . .

So it was at Marignane on that day. The onlookers, at first hostile, or indifferent, or scoffing, were moved by the unusual procession and followed it into the church—not a few striking their breasts and weeping. When the procession returned to the church the congregation broke into sobs.

After the opening of the mission the missionaries visited each family in the parish. Then there followed four to six weeks of preaching, instruction, teaching of the children, rehearsals for the mission ceremonies and especially hearing of confessions. In one of the early letters we read: "We have time neither to eat nor to sleep. The confessionals are besieged from 3 o'clock in the morning until night. Once we heard confessions for twenty-eight consecutive hours."

THE YOUNG congregation counted only a dozen priests and a few clerics when Father de Mazenod resolved to seek for the new Society and its work the approval of the Holy See. Humility dissuaded him; but urgent reasons, among them the welfare and stability of the society, urged him on. October 30, then, he set out for Rome which he reached on November 26.

He was informed by all the church officials to whom he spoke, that the best he could hope for was a declaration that the Rules were worthy of praise; formal approbation was out of the question. But Pope Leo XII, taking the matter in hand himself, said he wished the Rules and the Congregation to receive not merely the simple praise usually given by the Holy See; he desired it to be formally approved.

Meanwhile Father de Mazenod had omitted nothing that holy prudence might suggest to obtain the much desired favor. He had brought with him letters of commendation from influential Bishops in France. He had, before leaving Aix, called upon all the saintly persons and communities he knew to pray that God's will be done in the matter. At Rome he interviewed such prelates as could be of assistance to him. But especially he stormed heaven by penance, fasting and prayer. On the 15th of February, after having said Mass, he assisted at nine consecutive holy Masses in the church of St. Mary in Campitelli while the Cardinals were deliberating in the palace of the Cardinal Prefect on the same square. Father de Mazenod learned that evening that the Rules had been unanimously approved by the Cardinals.

Two days later, 17th of February, Pope Leo XII confirmed the decision of the Cardinals, gave his solemn approbation to the Institute or Rules and Constitutions, and, to the inexpressible delight of the Founder, gave its members the name of "Oblates of Mary Immaculate."

In transports of joy the holy Founder broke into paeans of praise and thanks: "Oblates of Mary Immaculate. It is a passport to heaven. Let us resolve on becoming saints in order to be worthy of such a mother."

The harvest was indeed great and ripe for the reaper—but the laborers were few. Added to the work in France came the appeal of the foreign missions, a work which had received a new impetus by the founding in Lyons in 1822 of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith and the letter of Pius VIII which so highly commended this work to the faithful. The Founder, of the new society cast longing eyes upon these foreign fields.

In 1832 Father de Mazenod, who had for ten years been Vicar General to his uncle, Fortune de Mazenod, Bishop of Marseilles, had, in obedience to Pope Gregory XVI, to consent to be raised to the episcopal dignity. He was consecrated in Rome by Cardinal Odescalchi. The French government took umbrage at these proceedings. A storm of persecution, including an attempt to compromise his virtue, was let loose upon the new Bishop. He was declared to have forfeited his rights as a citizen of France and vexatious measures were adopted in his regard. De Mazenod's holy firmness, blended with the spirit of wise conciliation, finally conquered the opposition of the government and he succeeded his uncle to the See of Marseille, five years after his consecration, in 1837.

(To be continued)

By DR. EDWARD LODGE CURRAN, D. D.

AMERICAN JOBS for Americans

EWING GALLOWAY

One Industry After Another Has Been Wrecked, and Its Workers Thrown Out of Employment by the Reciprocal Trade Treaties Negotiated by the Secretary of State for the Benefit of Foreign Industry and Foreign Workers. Let the Treaty Making Power Be Returned to Congress.

It is almost elemental to state that in our American scheme of government the co-equal powers of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial departments should be kept independent. It is wrong for the Executive to encroach upon the Legislature. It is wrong for either of these to encroach upon the Judiciary.

And yet, in spite of its elementary character, the American people have had to engage in two cataclysmic struggles to save both the Federal Judiciary and the Federal Legislature from the grasping tendencies of the Federal Executive.

By defeating the President's plan to pack the United States Supreme Court, and by recently defeating the President's Reorganization Bill, the American people have successfully fought a battle which was supposed to have been ended when the last session of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 passed into history.

These battles were in the field of political aggrandizement. There is another battle to be fought and won in the field of economic aggrandizement. We have already referred to the unconstitutional delegation of its treaty-making and tariff-controlling powers by Congress to Secretary Cordell Hull in 1934. Under these powers Secretary Hull has proceeded to make trade treaties with sixteen foreign countries. The economic hardships which Secretary Hull has imposed upon the backs of American workers must be brought to light.

In the midst of an economic depression it is elemental to expect that the rulers of our American nation should give first care and attention to their own. The American working man has always been adversely affected by the dumping of cheaper foreign wares in the American market. The Reciprocity Treaties made by Secretary Hull have endorsed the process of foreign dumping to an unprecedented and almost unbelievable degree.

The following facts are taken from sworn testimony delivered by leaders of labor unions and representatives of American workers before a Committee on Reciprocity Information, in Washington, in the latter part of March, 1938. The sworn facts in this testimony are more eloquent than any commentary upon them.

Because of Secretary Hull's reciprocity agreements with Czechoslovakia, the American shoe industry is in a precarious condition. Thousands of shoe workers in Massachusetts and elsewhere throughout the United States are unemployed. When employed, these shoe workers receive sixty cents or more per hour.

The Bata shoe industry, which is a foreign monopoly and one benefited by the Hull Reciprocity Treaties, pays its foreign workers on the average of twenty cents an hour. It is possible for this foreign firm to send shoes into the United States at a total landed cost of less than ninety cents per pair. Because of the fact that American workers in the shoe industry are paid a living wage, it is impossible for American firms to produce the shoes at less than $1.10 to $1.30 per pair.

Anyone with an ounce of economic common sense would realize that to throw the market open to the Bata Shoe Monopoly means to throw thousands of American shoe workers out of work. It means to subsidize the payment of starvation wages abroad while urging American firms to employ all the workers they can and to pay them the living wage which unionism has secured for them.

This is exactly the result of Mr. Hull's trade treaty with Czechoslovakia. Four million pairs of shoes are welcomed from the Bata Shoe Monopoly into the United States. American shoe manufacturers will be forced to produce four million less shoes this year than last. American workers will manufacture four million less shoes than last. And this means that thousands of American shoe workers are actually out of work while Secretary Hull uses his official power to keep a corresponding number of shoe workers at work abroad. Since when is it the duty of our American officials to keep up employment in foreign countries by diminishing employment at home?

The same outrageous results are found in the flat glass industry. The minimum wage rate of flat glass workers in Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana and other states is 58 cents per hour. Skilled workers in this industry are entitled to $1.25 per hour. These wage rates have been secured under the terms of collective bargaining between the organized workers and the management.

One of the duties of the present administration should be to keep as many flat glass workers employed as possible. American workers do not want charity. They want justice. They want work. Only through steady work can the purchasing power and the morale of the American nation be maintained.

What, however, are the facts? Fifty per cent or more of the flat glass workers of the United States are unemployed. Part of the American market for flat glass products has been closed to them. Secretary Hull has seen to that. Under his Reciprocity Treaties he has permitted the products of the trust controlled glass industry of Belgium and Czechoslovakia to compete with our American industry in the American market.

The flat glass workers in Belgium and Czechoslovakia receive less than 20 cents an hour. As a result both Belgium and Czechoslovakia can deliver their flat glass products in the American market at a total landed cost less than the cost of production of the identical American product. How happy the American flat glass worker on Home Relief or on some W.P.A. project must be to think that the American government is keeping Belgium workers at work with money out of the pockets of American purchasers and at the expense of American workers.

The same economic wreckage greets our eyes when we turn to the present condition of the glass bottle blowers of America. Here is an industry in which almost one hundred per cent of the workers are organized. Most of them are over fifty years of age. Their products are mostly absorbed by the American perfume bottle industry which caters to a class of people with whom price is not the dominant consideration. Even the common laborers in this industry receive a minimum wage in machine plants of 60 cents an hour.

What is the reward for all their fight for unionism and for the establishment of a living wage? Out of work and over the age at which it is possible to seek new fields of employment they find their own government transferring their jobs to foreign workers abroad who are paid less than 20 cents per hour.

The hat and cap makers of the United States have been also devoted to the principles and policies of unionism. They receive from three to five times the wages paid to foreign work-

ers whose foreign products are allowed to supplant American products in the American market. As a result thousands of American hat and cap makers are on the bread line.

In the same way the job opportunities of the pottery and china workers and of the flint glass workers are sacrificed upon Mr. Hull's reciprocity altar, dedicated to the war-spattered god of internationalism. Reciprocity treaties with England and Czechoslovakia, Belgium and other European countries account for the fact that we still have from ten to twelve million American workers out of work. That number could be materially and immediately reduced if the American market was entrusted to the products of American labor.

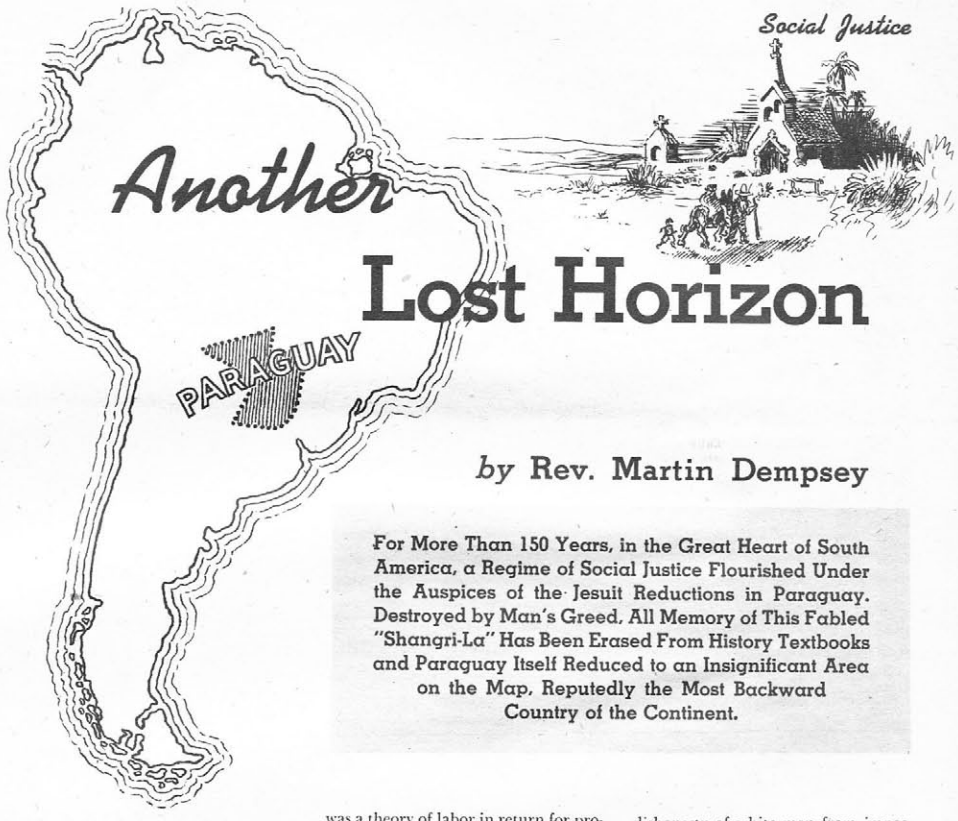
The Federal Administration has made much ado about minimum wages and maximum hours. Evidently the humanitarianism of this Federal philosophy is only for home consumption. One of the results of Mr. Hull's Reciprocity Treaties has been to endorse a scale of wages abroad which not one of the members of the Federal Administration would even breathe about in the United States. Starvation wages are encouraged abroad by the same government which permits the starvation parade to increase year by year in America.

From another viewpoint, the Federal Government evidently prefers to give Home Relief rather than a living wage to its citizens. The taxes for Home Relief and W.P.A. projects and for P.W.A. construction must come out of the pockets of American purchasers. The more taxes paid by the American citizen the less becomes his purchasing power. We have the delightful situation of the Federal Government, under the leadership of Mr. Hull, throwing American workers out of work and then handing them a dole in the form of Home Relief or W.P.A. allotments.

If my brother were a house painter and charged ten dollars a day, I imagine it would be more just and charitable for me to hire my brother to paint my house at ten dollars a day, than to hire a foreign painter at seven dollars a day and give my brother three dollars a day to keep him from starvation.

Mr. Hull has advanced not a single American reason for this policy of limiting the job opportunities of American workers. In the long run the American purchaser is out the same amount of money. Because of the Reciprocity treaties and their jettisoning of American working men American purchasers must pay both the price of foreign products and the cost of the government's relief agencies. Without the reciprocity treaties and with the return of American working men to work, the American purchaser would only have to pay once. In such a condition the American purchaser would have the satisfaction of knowing that he was supporting his own. The American worker would regain that morale and confidence and financial stability without which he is forced to remain a forgotten man in the regimental process of relief.

Restore American workers to their jobs. Give American products first chance in the American market. Foreign goods produced abroad at starvation wages should be denied entrance to the American market. Take away the treaty making power of Secretary Hull and restore it to Congress where it constitutionally belongs. Revoke the reciprocity treaties as the first step in supplying work for the working men of America.



Another Lost Horizon

by Rev. Martin Dempsey

For More Than 150 Years, in the Great Heart of South America, a Regime of Social Justice Flourished Under the Auspices of the Jesuit Reductions in Paraguay. Destroyed by Man's Greed, All Memory of This Fabled "Shangri-La" Has Been Erased From History Textbooks and Paraguay Itself Reduced to an Insignificant Area on the Map, Reputedly the Most Backward Country of the Continent.

Toil, privation and martyrdom in the central forests of South America; peaceful settlements, with all the order of civil government and pomp of religious ceremony, where once had been tribes of man eating savages; a long struggle against the iniquities of Spanish slave owners; a longer and fiercer struggle against the raids of the Portuguese slave traders from Brazil; a century and a half of almost unbroken prosperity; then a collapse, not from any internal decay of the mission, but owing to the forcible expulsion of all Jesuits from the dominions of the King of Spain: such in brief outline, is the story of the Jesuit Reductions.

Look at any modern map of South America. You will find Paraguay marked as a small inland state, almost in the center of the continent. Take the trouble to read some modern text book of geography and you will learn that Paraguay is today one of the most backward portions of South America. In both these respects modern Paraguay is very different from the Paraguay known to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Paraguay then was an ill-defined territory covering most of what is now Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and the southern provinces of Brazil; and its principal town, Asuncion, was the administrative center of Spanish government in all these countries. Two Dominican Bishops governed this large territory. Both were in urgent need of men. When an appeal was made to Father Acquaviva, General of the Jesuits between 1585 and 1615, he sent priests and lay brothers.

After incredible labors and sufferings, Paraguay became an independent province of the Society in 1604. But from the moment of the Jesuits' arrival they pursued a course of moral and social amelioration that is of eternal credit to them. Under an iniquitous system termed "servicio personal," they found a disguised slavery shackling the Indians. On paper it was a theory of labor in return for protection and guardianship of the white man. In reality it was a heart-breaking unending serfdom from birth till their death: fathers and sons, men and women, children and the aged labored for the personal profit and enrichment of their masters, while they themselves were clothed in rags and half starved from lack of nourishment.

The Jesuits championed a cause where abuse were mingled with lawful use. They faced an immense mass of public opinion. They freely abandoned any estate that came into their hands if it was worked under this system. Thus, in 1607 an unknown social hero—their Provincial, Fr. Torres—liberated with full legal formalities all the serfs of the College of Santiago de Chile. It was an action that resulted in surprise and division, in the loss of friends and in the making of powerful enemies. But it was the beginning of true freedom for the Indian. For it was soon decreed that the Indian of Spanish South America was a free man who gave his labor to a Spanish master only of his own free consent and on condition of receiving fair wages and humane treatment.

This was a great victory but of course quite unknown in our days. Mankind records little of the good that Churchmen have effected. It never forgets their errors.

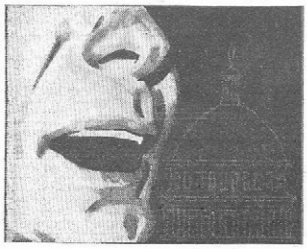
The Reductions themselves have been the subject of much poor historical and anti-Catholic effort. The truth is that they maintained themselves mainly by agriculture and by cattle raising. Eventually they owned considerable tracts of land while each individual Indian had his own private lot. The Indians were like undeveloped children. They had no cares beyond their immediate need. They would accept no change in their traditional customs, however unhygienic or burdening they were. A soil rich beyond all measure made them by nature indolent. They made no provision for any emergency, and, when the produce of the season was ready for the distant market, one of the priests or brothers had to go down with them to prevent the greed and dishonesty of white men from imposing on their simplicity.

The Jesuits themselves lived in conditions of utmost hardship and poverty. When they were eventually dispossessed, one of the bitterest disappointments encountered by their persecutors was the absence of their mythical treasure and hoarded riches.

For over one hundred and fifty years, the Fathers and Brothers of the Order taught the mechanical arts in South America. Soon each Reduction had its own smiths and carpenters, builders, cabinet-makers, weavers, painters and sculptors. Later on, there were organ builders, bell-founders and jewelers. Over these people—simple, childlike, but with all the faults of childhood—there reigned this paternal Christian government. The Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man were no mere idle pulpit phrases but a state that existed in the midst of outside fears and alarms and which only the malice of men eventually ended.

Social justice finds its following in reality. So it was that when the Jesuits were expelled the missions were finished, contentment was ended, deadly rivalry entered, and corruption reigned. The Indians deserted the Reductions, returning by hundreds to the forests. It has been thus described, that "in the thirty towns, once full of life and stir, in every one of which there was a church finer than any in Buenos Ayres, there was naught but desolation and despair . . . On ruined church and chapel, and on broken tower, the monkeys climbed as if on trees, creeping up the belfries and throwing great masses of scarlet and purple flowers out of the apertures which once were hung the bells . . . The vast estancias, where once the Jesuits branded two and three thousand calves a year and whence thousands of mules went forth to Chile and Bolivia were all neglected. Homes were scarce and poor, crops few and indifferent and the plantations of the Yerba Mate were all destroyed."

Alas Social Justice under the Church had come—had flourished. Social Justice had been driven out by man's avarice and greed!



"Will the Gentleman Yield?"

Planned Deflation Saved the Bonds Then, But—

By HON. CHARLES G. BINDERUP
Representative from Nebraska

THE bankers had a meeting in May, 1937, where they decided to co-operate with the Federal Reserve Board. It is always the bankers' fault and you must consider them as a whole—as a unit—rather, it is our monetary system that is corrupt, and that system is controlled by the bankers. It was at this meeting that they decided to contract credit. This was in 1937, during the past year. Mr. Eccles also wanted to contract credit. Ask him and he will very frankly tell you that he and the Federal Reserve Board planned it that way. He will tell you that they were afraid we might have inflation, so he evidently thought we had better die of deflation than of inflation, and the only difference really is that inflation will destroy the rich few who invest in dollars and the creditors, and deflation will destroy the multitude who invest in labor and services, and the debtor.

Since that subject has been opened up I want to go into the matter of the contraction of our money supply in 1937.

It was on the 4th day of April, 1937, that Mr. Morgenthau became very much interested in the stock market in New York. Why? Because United States bonds had been falling continuously and the banks of these United States owned almost $20-billion of these United States bonds. Everyone knew that if these bonds should fall 10 points or 15 points, it would bankrupt every bank in the Nation, as the banks could not stand the loss of $2-billion. So Mr. Morgenthau hastened to New York to buy these bonds and boost the price of Government bonds. The Wall Street Journal carried an article three days later, on the front page, set in a very nice little black frame, stating that United States bonds were once more holding firm, thanks to the assistance of the United States Treasury.

But they knew — Mr. Morgenthau knew and Mr. Eccles knew—that we could not buy $20-billion worth of bonds, or even half that amount. They knew, as we all knew, that with $38-billion of bonds held by the banks and the public at low interest rates, these would be dumped on the market as soon as prosperity started back, in order that their owners could invest in industrial bonds and other more remunerative investments. So another thing was necessary. They knew they could do the opposite. Thus they could bring prices down. Just restrict and reduce the amount of money in circulation, which in our modern way of doing business means reducing demand bank deposits based on loans, debt; that the less debt we have the less money we have; and if the people paid their debts we would run out of money. They knew that they could depend on the Federal Reserve banks to co-operate when it comes to deflation, so they advised them to restrict new loans and to collect old loans, and in a few months we had reduced our money supply—demand bank deposits—over $2-billion. If they brought the industrial securities down they could hold the Government bonds up.

They understood, make money scarce and prices will come down on commodities and wages. That would stop people from selling their bonds and investing in other channels of trade. So they did what has been done 26 times before! They brought the price of commodities down. Again the people were sacrificed and business destroyed to save the banks. How long will the people stand this racket of the Federal Reserve Board and the banks against the people? No, my friends, let me answer, not long, for we are now tottering and our Government is threatened, and for no other reason than a miserable corrupt, rotten banking and monetary system.

History of Priming Shows No Results

By HON. JOHN M. ROBSION
Representative from Kentucky

LET us see how much the pump has been primed from June, 1933, up to the present time, and let us examine the results. The President asserted in his campaign speeches in 1932 that there were from seven to ten million workers unemployed in this country. In June, 1933, it was claimed by the New Deal and the President that there were 10,000,000 unemployed. Congress gave to the President $3,300,000,000 in a lump sum to prime the pump, to bring about recovery, and to put the unemployed people to work. It was asserted by the New Deal spokesmen that this pump priming would put at least 6,000,000 of these unemployed workers back to work by Labor Day, September, 1933, and recovery assured.

In February, 1934, $950-million more was appropriated, and on June 19, 1934, another appropriation of $1,424,675,000 was made. Early in 1935, Congress gave the President another blank check for $4,880,000,000 to prime the pump. There was appropriated by two acts of 1936 an additional amount of $1,733,000,000 to prime the pump, and in 1936 another sum of $884-million, and as these various sums were appropriated the country was assured that each appropriation would be the last. Business recovery was assured and unemployment would be taken care of.

In June, 1937, the administration was given another blank check for $1,500,000,000; in July, 1937, for the C.C.C., an additional $350-million; on March 2, 1938, another $250-million. These do not include $2,653,000,000 which Congress directed the R.F.C. to put out for relief purposes. We might say in passing, that this $2,653,000,000 of so-called loans without security or worthless security have proven to be a total loss and recently by act of Congress the R.F.C. was given credit for that sum and the Government took over the worthless securities. Our New Deal friends admit that that was a total loss.

We have paid out about $3-billion in one form or another for farm relief made up of processing taxes and other funds.

Altogether the Government has expended more than $22-billion for so-called pump priming or relief. This does not include other expenditures of the Government. In all, up to June 30, 1938, there will have been expended in 5 years nearly $50-billion. Now, is the pump primed? The pump not only is unprimed, but we have exhausted the water taken from the spring of the United States Treasury. We have increased the amount of Federal revenues taken from the people more than 200 per cent annually. We have spent all of this increase of taxes and borrowed approximately twenty billions for pump priming, and in order to provide funds for relief to give people work, as they say, we are proposing to expend in addition to the ordinary expenses of the Government more than $6-billion for the next fiscal year.

I heard a very distinguished Democratic Senator say in a speech the other night that the national debt by June 30, 1939, would be $42-billion. Other good Democrats have declared that it would be $45-billion, and these same Democrats predict that the deficit for the coming fiscal year will be somewhere between $3-billion and $5-billion, but the pump is not primed.

Why Not Adopt Plan Of Scandinavia In Building?

By HON. THOMAS R. AMLIE
Representative from Wisconsin

THERE is no reason why we in this country should not provide credit to individuals who wish to build, at an interest rate of not more than one-half per cent above the rate which the Government is paying. On approximately $38-billion which the Federal Government has borrowed the average interest rate 6 months ago was 2.34 per cent. It seems to me we could readily provide credit to home builders at the same rate required in the Scandinavian countries, which, on an average, is 3¼ per cent. If people found it possible to borrow money on that basis, a great many middle-class people who could afford to build would be very happy to do so, but if they have to pay twice as much as the going rate of interest paid by the Federal Government, of course, they are going to hesitate, and they are hesitating to spend any of their money for housing.

Another factor is that of speculation. In this country we proceed on the theory that the subdivider must be protected in his constitutional right to speculate with the homes of other people. He must have the opportunity to buy a piece of land, subdivide it and sell it for three or four times what he paid for the land. Then the home builder buys a lot and risks everything on whether the subdivision will be a success or not. Every community ought to control its own future development. That has been the reason for the success of housing in the Scandinavian countries.

Let us take Stockholm, Sweden, as an example. That city over a period of 30 years has been acquiring land on the outskirts of the city. At the present time Stockholm owns five times as much land around it as there is in the central portion of the city. When a subdivision is to be put through the city authorities make the decision. If it calls for a thousand houses at $3,000 a piece, the city authorities make a selection of the best available land in that price classification and lay out a subdivision.

A prospective home owner who wishes to build a house can go into the subdivision and rest assured it will be completed. He knows that the city will not start another subdivision in the same class until this subdivision has been developed. He knows also that after he has built he will have utility service, he will have sewers, water, and electricity; transportation will be provided, and schools will be built for his children. The element of risk under these conditions is reduced to a minimum.

But in this country, if a man wishes to build, he first has to deal with the agent of some subdivider. He is persuaded to buy a piece of land, and probably pay three or four times what the subdivider paid for it. Then the odds are against him. The chances are that the subdivision will never really be developed, and in a few years he will find that he cannot sell the house he spent $10,000 on for more than $5,000. That is the history of home building in the United States.

The only way we can get around that is have the Federal Government lend money at actual cost to the various communities, to be lent by the community in turn to prospective home builders, whether they wish to be part of a co-operative unit or wish to build as individuals. That is the only way we can get away from the risks that are being forced today upon the prospective home builder. Until we do that we cannot regard the building of a home as an investment.

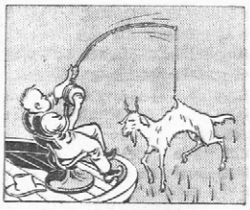
As Much A Measure As A Bushel of Corn

By HON. JOHN H. BANKHEAD
Senator from Alabama

I AM possibly one of a small group among the older members of the Senate who believe that the chief remedy for depressions lies in a proper solution of the money question. I am one of those who believe that the volume of business depends in large measure upon the volume of money in circulation, actual currency. I know that the circulation of money is as important as is the quantity, although both are involved.

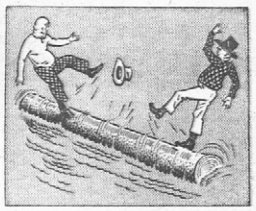
It is my view that we can regulate the value of the dollar. Most people have a money illusion, as I see it. They look upon everything else as having a value, and on the dollar as being stabilized. I look upon the value of wheat and oats and other commodities as the true test of the commodity index. I consider that the dollar fluctuates because it is a measure of value.

People look on gold as having intrinsic value and on silver as having intrinsic value, on a bank note as having intrinsic value, when it is never intended for anything and does not operate for any purpose except as a measure of value, just as the bushel is a measure in the case of corn.



THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING



"INSIDE THE INSIDERS"

Pearson-Allen 'Merry-Go-Round' Breaks Down; Peddle Fiction As Fact, Writer Finds

HERE'S an adventure in crawling inside the "insiders."

United Feature Syndicate's high-powered, smart aleck columnists Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen peddle news peanuts which the public gobbles as authentic "inside" information.

These peanuts are assembled into a daily slug of nonsense known as "Washington Merry-Go-Round." Half the stuff is authentic, and is but a re-hash of what every other Washington reporter knows. Of the remaining half, one third is questionably reliable; one-third is waveringly questionable, and one-third is unreliable, inaccurate, trumped-up tripe written out of sheerest imagination, wildest rumor or hearsay, or twisted half-truth.

Recently the boys peddled an awfully bad peanut which is certain to slice off a goodly section of the following that slick-haired syndicate salesmen claim for them in letters to editors. Commenting on Senator Guy Gillette's primary contest with Otha D. Wearin in Iowa, they said:

> NOTE: At the height of the primary fight Gillette got the scare of his life when he received word that Father Coughlin was planning to make a radio speech for him. Gillette hurriedly rushed a message to the Detroit priest to keep quiet.

This little gem of editorial enterprise is—not only untrue, it is the very opposite of what occurred!

Here's the real "inside:"

Gillette's primary campaign manager called Father Coughlin; laid before him the spectacle made by the New Deal in assigning Hopkins and young Roosevelt to pound the tub for Wearin in Iowa, and asked Father Coughlin to endorse Gillette on the strength of that politician's stand against court packing and reorganization.

Father Coughlin refused politely, expressing appreciation for Gillette's aid in killing these iniquitous measures, but explaining that he would have nothing further to do with any politician, as his experience had been that political temptations and party loyalty made puppets of otherwise good men in the past.

Now then, a newspaperman's only hitching post is accuracy; his only saleable item is fact. If he deals in something other than these, he is not a newspaperman, he is a deceitful propagandist, the more dangerous because he masks as a newspaperman.

Mr. Pearson and Mr. Allen—the latter a staffer for the Philadelphia Record, a New Deal paper — have exposed the unreliability of their news sources. They are not "insiders." They are pretenders. They are not accurate. They do not sell facts.

One for Minton; 'Ghost' Speaks at Dem Love Feast!

DETROIT, MICH.—Here's one for Senator Minton, that frothing New Dealer who scores the prints for publishing misstatements or rumors as facts:

Fact 1. Democrats of Detroit held a love feast on Belle Isle Municipal park, to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Detroit Democratic Club.

Fact 2. A husky-throated politico took charge of the speaking ceremonies, master-minding the program from behind a microphone on the rostrum.

Fact 3. The politico shouted to the audience they would have the honor and pleasure of "listening to an address by that great statesman, Senator Capper."

Fact 4. He was checked up by a voluntary assistant who whispered it was unlikely the heralded Republican, Senior-Senator from Kansas would address a Democratic gathering.

Fact 5. The master of ceremonies corrected himself. "I made a mistake," he said. "It is Senator Cooper who is going to address us." It might have been Caraway, Chavez, Clark, Connally or Copeland, but not Cooper. There is none such.

Fact 6. The voluntary assistant whispered into the ear again. Again the announcer spoke. "I'm sorry. It's Senator Claude Pepper of Florida who is going to speak."

Fact 7. This was closer, but it was far from being a fact. Senator Pepper had been listed as a speaker, but it had been known for several hours that he couldn't make it.

Fact 8. Senator Pepper didn't show.

Fact 9. Nonetheless, the Wayne County Democrat, an organ of the party in Detroit, banner-lined a front page story telling of Pepper's address to the gathering; referred to it as a "fighting speech," which was delivered in "ringing tones," over a "state-wide radio hookup," for half an hour.

The boys of the city room have a term to describe the kind of writing engaged in by Pearson and Allen. They call it "writing off the wall," that is, writing without dependable fact or reliable source. If Mr. Pearson and Mr. Allen are not accurate and reliable; not conscientious about their sources and facts, they are not newspapermen. If they are not newspapermen, their column is not news, it's fiction. And if it's fiction, it's awfully bad fiction.

President Prepares for 'Non-Political' Tour From Coast-to-Coast

Purge Tour

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The man biting the dog — that historic test of news values—has a present-day counterpart in President Roosevelt's proposed "non-political" midsummer tour.

The sole and only purpose of the junket, as every good citizens knows, is for the President to visit the hungry thousands who gave him that great mandate in 1936—and who have been consistently hungry since. The only purpose in the man's biting the dog, was that the dog bit him first.

When a President takes a "non-political" tour it's news. When a President takes a non-political tour into states with important primary elections coming up; into other states with political fences to be repaired, and into lands scarred with political primary bombshells, it's merely a miracle.

It's been a sorry political winter for the President, and a non-political summer tour will do much to ease the tired mind. Such out-and-out politicos as Crown Prince James Roosevelt, Hapless Harry Hopkins, Tommy (The Cork) Corcoran, Jim Farley, Joe Guffey, Ben Cohen and the rest have wearied the Chief Executive with their blatant siren calls, and none will begrudge him the comfort of an old fashioned, non-political tour through the bucolic countrysides of Ohio, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, Delaware, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois and other pivotal states.

It's a mere coincidence that the dates of the President's proposed visits, as discussed in his press conferences, are geared closely to primary campaigns. And it's the simple element of chance that explains discussed visits to lands of the purge, where executioners Hopkins, Corcoran, Farley and Roosevelt, Jr. have marked Senators and Representatives for extinction.

The President will visit Ohio to speak at a Northwest Territory Celebration, and not to interfere in an election involving one senatorial seat, 24 house seats, and the gubernatorial chair.

In Kentucky it's mere rumor that links the President's visit with the candidacy of "Dear Alben" Barkley for retention of his Senate seat against the challenge of Governor Happy Chandler.

The dedication of a new international bridge at Port Huron, Mich., would be intrinsically more interesting to the President than a primary election in which Governor Murphy stands to lose his shirt, claimed as its very own by the C.I.O. and the erupted U.A.W., and where the nasty reorganization bill fight smeared the records of several of the 17 representatives seeking re-election.

OF MUSE & MEN

He Should Know

"The present depression will continue as long as the group of left wing liberals is in control at Washington, and pursues its present taxation policies."—Prof. Raymond Moley, former Brain-Truster.

* * *

Hooray For What?

The song is sung: the battle o'er.
The Congressmen have left the floor.
The chamber halls are deathly still;
They've stopped the legislative mill.
Back home among the voters now,
They tell their story, row-by-row.
They plead with the electorate;
They're doubtful as to how they rate.
Election looms, they know, in autumn.
"Must sell myself," the past has taught 'em.
They talk down actions; talk up issues
As goose flesh creeps along their tissues.
They speak of wage and hour bills,
They snub the party system's ills.
"The country must be saved," they shout.
But what they've done is just left out.
The New Deal "pressure," and temptation
Apparently are on vacation.
They view alarmed; they point with pride;
They sweat, they jump, they ride the tide.
In short, to save the nation, all
Must re-elect them in the fall.
And if they're beaten, then, "Oh well—
The country's sure to go to—perdition."

The Week in the News

AGRICULTURE

3,000,000 Sharecroppers

EVERY year foreclosures and drouth dispossess approximately 40,000 American farmers. Add them to a list of sharecroppers that now totals more than 3,000,000 including tenants and laborers. This problem of farm tenancy is expected to be subject of an attack by the Farm Security Administration, and other Federal lending agencies.

Those who desire to buy land will be aided with long-term, low interest loans, made out of a $25,000,000 appropriation earmarked for the Farm Security Administration. Others will be assisted through the Farm Credit Administration, under recent Congressional action which continues low-rate loans for farmers.

The condition of dispossessed farmers, plus the fact that 40 per cent of the nation's farm mortgages are held by the Federal Government, indicate the low state of land ownership in the United States, and the upward trend of modern serfdom.

No Outlet for Wheat

American farmers are preparing to harvest a bumper wheat crop this year, estimated variously from 1,202,623,000 to 1,035,623,000 bushels. This yield, Department of Agriculture officials believe, will flood the domestic market with a great surplus, which in turn will depress the price.

European wheat-producing and consuming nations at present are feeling the constricting effects of the worst European drouth in nearly a century and a half. President Roosevelt has ordered a searching examination of European needs, in an effort to find an outlet for the prospective giant wheat crop.

But, because of the nature of the reciprocal trade treaties erected under the guidance of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, any vast adventure in exporting would cause a serious reaction in this country, because of reciprocity.

This fact was pointed to by Simon E. Lantz, Illinois state senator. He said: "Secretary Hull is interested only in preserving world peace and in world free trade. The only thing that free trade offers the United States is a descent to the living standards of the less favored nations of the world.

"The Roosevelt administration has caused a 95 per cent increase in imports. It has reduced our former $500-million balance of exports over imports to nothing. Instead of our Government finding a foreign market for the American farmer, it has given the American market to the foreign farmer, and in so doing is maneuvering America out of its chance of prosperity."

"No Control"

A sizeable section of the wheat belt is rumbling with the prospect of a revolt against the Government's proposed Triple-A program for the control of the wheat crop—a revolt similar to that of the corn belt, which spread to nearly a dozen states.

In the Dakotas, Minnesota and Montana, farm leaders canvassed sentiment of farmers in the area and appointed a five-man committee to express a protest against reduction of acreage under terms of the farm bill of 1938.

The committee, led by Bert Groom of the Greater North Dakota Agricultural Association, protested there is no surplus of northwest spring wheat, and that any attempt to bring the crop under control would be "unjust and unsound economically."

QUOTES

"Political activity by the Works Progress Administration upon whom millions of the under privileged depend for sustenance has been inferentially condoned by the United States Senate, and expressly defended by other public authorities. But to my mind there is, nor can there be, any defense for playing politics with human misery."—Hon. Burton K. Wheeler, United States Senator from Montana.

* * *

"That minor politicians of both parties have tried to influence, intimidate and even coerce W.P.A. workers in certain areas, I have no doubt . . . I have told every W.P.A. worker, on numerous occasions, by letter and over the radio that politics and the W.P.A. are not allied . . . There has been less political intimidation in the entire W.P.A. program than is contained in one pre-election pay envelope of a large industrialist."—W.P.A. Administrator Harry L. Hopkins.

* * *

"To make a representative democracy function, two things are fundamental, as our whole experience has shown. One is the maintenance of a division of authority which completely separates and maintains independently, the executive authority, the legislative authority and the judicial authority. Any attempt to impair this equal distribution of powers strikes a fatal blow at our type of democracy."—Frank Knox, publisher, Chicago Daily News.

* * *

"If industrial democracy is to be saved the boss must learn again how to get back into the shop among the workers."—William Knudsen, President of General Motors.

* * *

"The Federal Government has nothing whatever to do with the election of United States Senators and Governors, and that goes for the President of the United States."—Senator Josiah W. Bailey, North Carolina.

* * *

"I care not what emergencies may have precipitated this American trend, the fact is that we are drifting straight toward concentration of central power in executive hands. It makes no difference who the executive may be, the trend must stop. Otherwise representative democracy stops . . . We cannot expect an automatic protection against the restless forces of innovation which have smashed democracy elsewhere among equally enlightened peoples."— U. S. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan.

LABOR

Behind the C.I.O.

AS THE stalemate between the Communist and non-Communist elements in the United Automobile Workers Union moved into its third week, it became increasingly evident that the struggle is one eventually to be fought out in practically every C.I.O. union.

As Homer Martin rallied his forces to defeat the powerful U.A.W. Communist bloc, leaders of every C.I.O. affiliate stood on the sidelines to observe changing phases of the battle. The Communists, who flocked to every C.I.O. union when John L. Lewis broke with William Green, now demand control of the U.A.W. They maintain that because they assisted greatly in organizing and promoting the union, they now should be given proper place.

Thus the U.A.W. battle is but a prototype of future battles. In every C.I.O. union, sooner or later, the Communist element will bring about a crisis in order to seize control. Otherwise Communist members of the union would be shirking their party pledge to "penetrate" and take over labor organizations.

The U.A.W. situation is not encouraging from a non-Communist point of view. After having suspended five members of the union's executive board in an effort to quell Communist destructiveness, Mr. Martin found himself neck deep in a first rate union row. The Communists succeeded in tying up union funds and mail, and threatened to call a special convention to oust Martin.

Reds Nettle Martin

Martin, meanwhile, indicated he had no doubts as to the nature and seriousness of the battle. "*The Daily Worker*, official Communist newspaper, has made the issue very clear," he said. "It came out and defended the five officers who were suspended and made attacks on me.

"The fight is clearly whether the U.A.W. is to be used as a political football by destructive forces in the labor movement. Any political party which uses the union for destructive purposes must go."

C.I.O. Czar John L. Lewis, to whom both sides appealed, offered no conciliatory suggestion. Shackled to Communist support he found it impossible to condone the Martin stand; equally impossible to declare publicly in favor of the Communists. At Washington the five suspended officers conferred with William Z. Foster, national Communist Party chairman, before attending "peace" sessions with the Martin group and Lewis. From Foster, it is understood, the five took directions on "policy," both in the conference and in carrying on the intra-union warfare.

Wage-Hour Bureaucracy

Gears whirred in the New Deal's bureau factory this week as Government agents prepared to turn out another giant bureaucracy to administer the new wages and hours bill.

In many respects comparable to the N.R.A., the wage and hour administrative system promises eventually to outstrip even that complicated network of bureaucratic control. Governing boards will be set up for each industry, equipped with arbitrary authority and discretionary powers.

This bloated bureaucratic system was accepted by the House and Senate as a compromise after regional objections were raised against administration by a single, Federal agency. Under the act, one "administrator" will appoint industry committees for each industry engaged in interstate commerce. The bill is not specific as to the number of members to be appointed to these committees, nor as to their salaries. These matters are left to the discretion of the administrator.

On the day it was outlawed by the Supreme Court, the N.R.A. employed nearly 50,000 paid committeemen on 958 code-supervisory bodies. In addition there were 5,400 administrative agents and employes in central and regional N.R.A. offices. These men, for the most part, were paid by the industries. Under the wage-hour bill, it is possible an equal or greater number of agents, assistants, supervisors, clerical workers and secretarial assistants will be hired. They will be paid directly from the Government treasury.

The act will go into effect 120 days from the day President Roosevelt signed it—a delay sufficient to guarantee that industry will not feel the act's compulsion until after the November elections.

FINANCE

Searchlight on the Money Changers

THE MONOPOLY of all monopolies is the private control over money. It is the magic key that permits all other monopolies.

Senator Borah of Idaho recently inserted in the Congressional Record the following list compiled from data secured from the Federal Trade Commission:

In banking, 1 per cent of the banks control 89 per cent of the resources of this country.
In matches, two companies dominate the field.
In moving pictures, three companies dominate the field.
In natural gas, three companies dominate the field.
In electric power, four groups dominate the field.
In bread, four companies have 25 per cent of production.
In meat-packing, two companies have 50 per cent of production.
In steel, nine companies have 80 per cent of mill capacity, of which United States Steel has 40 per cent.
In glass, four companies dominate production.
In sulphur, two companies control all the production.
In rubber, four companies dominate the field.
In anthracite coal, eight companies produce 80 per cent of the total tonnage in the country.
In farm implements, International Harvester has 50 per cent of the United States production.
The Ford and General Motors Companies have 75 per cent of the United States auto production.
The International Nickel Company owns 90 per cent of the world reserves.
The American Telephone and Telegraph Company owns 80 per cent of the United States telephone service.
The Western Union Company owns 75 per cent of the United States telegraph service.
The United States Steel Corporation owns 75 per cent of the iron-ore reserves in the United States.
Five per cent of the water-power companies control 75 per cent of developed water-power.
Five per cent of the anthracite companies own 78 per cent of all recoverable tonnage.
Five per cent of bituminous companies own 60 per cent of all recoverable tonnage.
Five per cent of iron and steel companies own 95 per cent of the iron-ore reserves in the country.
Five per cent of the copper companies own 55 per cent of the copper reserves.
Five per cent of the petroleum companies own 50 per cent of the petroleum reserves.
Five per cent of the mining companies produce 60 per cent of all mine products.
Five per cent of manufacturing companies produce 65 per cent of the value of manufactures.
Five per cent of the wholesale establishments do 45 per cent of all wholesale business.
Five per cent of the retail establishments do 45 per cent of all retail business.
Five per cent of all corporations receive 86 per cent of all corporate income.
Five per cent of all corporations own 77 per cent of all corporate assets.

This very thought-provoking analysis needs little comment.

No wonder that far-seeing patriot, Thomas Jefferson, made the prophetic statement:

"If the American people ever allow private banks to issue their money, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and the large corporations that will grow up around them will deprive them of all their property, and their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered."

The money monopoly is what has permitted homes to be foreclosed, people hungry in a land of plenty. Until the power of the money ring is broken from private hands, an investigation into monopoly is a circus gesture.

The Week in Washington

CONGRESS

Prospects for 76th Congress

EVEN before Congressmen had cleaned out their desks for the summer and shaken off the proverbial capital dust from their shoes, they were informed that there was business aplenty to be done by the next Congress.

The next session will have to:

1. Decide whether to do or not to do anything about the railroads now hopelessly floundering in the wake of two depressions and some self-made problems.
2. Appropriate more money to be spent for relief after March 1.
3. Completely revise the tax laws.
4. Revise the anti-trust laws in accordance with the findings of the monopoly investigators.
5. Amend the crop-control act. Several amendments already introduced at this last session, are being held over.
6. Reconsider the President's reorganization bill.
7. Act upon the seven "Little T.V.A.'s" coyly suppressed during the session just completed.

And there are certain to be legislative recommendations from the dozen and more investigating committees created at this session.

Post Mortem

WHATEVER else one says about New Dealers, he must admit that they are characterized by a superfluity of individualism. Just as Hugo (K. etc.) Black has attained singularity among Justices as a lone dissenter, President Roosevelt tops all Presidents in the same regard. Including the 20 measures vetoed at the last session (one of which was overridden), the Roosevelt veto total since 1933 is 292, an all time high for White House incumbents.

* * *

PATRONS of art and culture were surprised recently at Representative Sirovich's admission that his fine arts bill was really meant to affect the nation's politics. "For 12 years," said the New Yorker, "I have denounced Communism, Nazism and Fascism. The only way to overcome it is to create a department of fine arts."

Nobody reminded Mr. Sirovich that the "istic" proponents of the totalitarianism he berates are all for federal art control, but the House did table 195 to 35, the Sirovich Federal Arts act (ostensibly aimed at "bringing up" America) for this session. But Congressman Sirovich promised to withhold the resolution until "such time as it may receive the merited consideration that it deserves," and Congressmen who know him expect to meet the bill again during the next Congress.

* * *

ONE of the prize incongruities of the year comes from the State department in its expressed attitudes toward German Austria. When the Nazi republic annexed the Austrians, the State department announced that since Austria is no more, Germany cannot expect to enjoy the advantages of any reciprocal trade agreements made by Austria and the United States. Then on June 15, the day our debts from abroad are due, Mr. Hitler's ministry was informed that since Germany took over Austria, it would also be expected to assume that nation's debt to us. Said the department's spokesman: Germany must be prepared to take over "the bad as well as the good" agreements made by the Austrians.

* * *

SENATOR Pepper of Florida still doesn't know what it is all about, but he is learning. Following his primary battle, the Floridan returned to the Senate and submitted two legislative requests to the administration. Both were ignored, and to Mr. Pepper's inquiries, a White House officer remarked: "Here we put Pepper over in a tough fight and now he thinks he owns US."

EYES and EARS OVER THE CAPITOL

by Mark Meecham

Totalitarianism In Retrospect

THE "well authenticated reports" being circulated about Washington that the administration has already completed preliminary steps in establishing planned economy for business and industry (to require control of production and all other phases of economic activity), are in one sense at least, laughable.

Not that they are in the least manner, untrue. The absurdity lies in the astonishment and disbelief with which some of our worried Congressmen accept such "reports." The story itself is no scoop for anybody's reporter. The same authoritative, substantiated information can be gleaned by a mere scansion of what one famous pre-New Deal Democrat was wont to call "the record." For that matter, nobody in Washington with a pair of eyes and ears can miss it.

Americans, now seriously aware of the increasingly totalitarian trend of government, began to observe the affliction's symptoms even before they recognized their actual significance. The three R's upon which we once based our hopes for improvement—reemployment, real jobs and recovery—have long since given way to the New Deal program of regulation, regimentation and relief.

The nation's No. 1 New Dealer went into office with the idea of dissolving the existing Government system of checks and balances. A rubber-stamp Congress, considered "co-operative" in those days, went along with the new President, empowering the Federal Government to open up the vast amount of credit which has been used so unscrupulously ever since to enforce New Deal mandates; to control and regulate agricultural production, and to control industry insofar as possible by regulating wages and hours and instituting a system of so-called fair trade practices.

Then came the Supreme Court and the exit of the N.R.A. and the triple A—but not for long. For let it be here inscribed, for the edification of infantile and senile alike, that no more classic example of the rewards of perseverance ever threatened a democratic republic. The enactments of this last session have brought to fruition almost all of the legislative dreams then declared impossible of valid enactment in a democracy.

Although it was unconstitutional for the Federal Government to fix wages and hours and generally dictate the practices of industry in 1934, few interposed serious objection when this session of Congress up-and-did-it. The state legislatures' refusal to ratify a regimental amendment on child labor only last year did not prevent a New Deal Congress from incorporating one in the wage-hour bill. And strangely enough, the administration succeeded in enacting an AAA giving the agricultural department much greater control over production and producers than the court originally forbade in invalidating the first AAA.

As a matter of fact, there remains but one step in the control of business and industry—price-fixing—which can and undoubtedly will soon be effected probably in the guise of a hole-proof anti-trust law. That is expected to follow upon the heels of the present monopoly investigation. And, Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold tells us, it is not the government's intention to break up monopolies into small competing companies and thus destroy the efficiency of mass production. Instead the existing monopolies will remain, *but in subjection to Federal control and regulation.*

The last session of Congress enacted 850 public laws, most of them minor. Yet almost every one of the major laws passed provides, in some way or other, for an increase of Federal power or Federal regulation in business and other fields.

There were: the AAA Act for unlimited Federal control over agriculture; the Housing Act which put the Government more firmly than ever in the real estate and building and loan businesses; the R.F.C. Loans which gave the Federal Government through its lending power, the power to control business to the extent of $11½ billion; the F.T.C. Amendments which while calling for revision of advertising practices, greatly increased the regulating power of the Federal Trade Commission; the Wage Hour bill, a wholesale walk-in on industrial management; the Civil Aeronautics bill, which takes over the regulation of all aeronautics just as the I.C.C. did to the railroads; Flood Control, ordinarily just an appropriation bill, which this year permits Government to take over any dam built since 1928; the Over-the-Counter Regulation, giving the Securities Exchange commission even more control over the stock market; the Stream Pollution act, marking the first Federal step into the problem of industrial contamination of navigable waters; Natural Gas legislation which gave the Federal Power Commission power to regulate the entire natural gas industry.

And every single penny of the spending program will be used to impress upon states and individuals the unquestionable supremacy of the Federal Government. As Mr. Roosevelt has so often said, we are on the way—yes, well on the way to New Deal totalitarianism.

LEGISLATION

Pack Plan Of 1938

Subject: S. 3676, a bill to establish a "United States Court of Appeals for Administration" to receive, decide and expedite appeals from Federal commissions, administrative authorities and tribunals in which the United States is a party or has an interest.

Author: Senator M. M. Logan of Kentucky.

Status: Introduced in the Senate on March 17, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. It is one of the bills on the "must" list scheduled to be rushed through Congress as soon as possible.

Analysis: The Logan bill is an attempt to get around the Court packing idea by creating a new Court to handle all cases concerning administrative orders and in which the United States (that means the administration, but not necessarily the citizens) "has an interest."

The act calls for the Presidential appointment (for life on good behavior) of a chief justice and 10 associate justices at a salary of $12,500. The only qualification expected is their "fitness to perform the special duties of the court," which special duties, from the reading of the bill, seem to consist of ability to back up and make authoritative all orders given by the administration.

The new Court's jurisdiction would specifically include appeals and objections to orders and decisions of:

1. The United States Board of Tax Appeals,
2. The Processing Tax Board of Review in the Treasury Department,
3. Interstate Commerce Commission,
4. Federal Communications Commission,
5. Commodities Exchange Commission,
6. Federal Power Commission,
7. Federal Trade Commission,
8. National Bituminous Coal Commission,
9. National Labor Relations Board,
10. Securities and Exchange Commission,
11. United States Maritime Commission,
12. Secretary of Agriculture,
13. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System,
14. Secretary of Commerce,
15. Post Office Department,
16. Federal Alcohol Commission in the Treasury Department.

All such jurisdiction now vested in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the United States district courts, and the United States Court for the District of Columbia, is abolished, effective 90 days after the passage of the Act.

The purpose of the act is to avoid any possibility that some Court will declare acts like that of Secretary Wallace in the recent Kansas City Livestock case, an illegal usurpation of power.

The bill is a deliberate attempt to circumvent the independent authority which the Constitution invests in the Judicial branch of the United States Government.

SMALL MERCHANT'S TROUBLE

To the Editor:

I recently read a letter in "Curbstone Editorials" concerning today's small distributor. In this letter the writer states that business is leaving the chain stores and not going back to the independent dealer. This may be true, but it is not an advantage to the small business man. For instance, in my town, leading mills have been closed for quite a few months. However, the people must live, and it is much easier to obtain credit from a well-known small merchant than from an incorporated chain store. Thus, the independent businessman's stock goes out while his accounts climb higher. As proof for this statement, in this town in the past few weeks, at least six of the small merchants have closed their doors.

Conrad Morel

West Warwick, Rhode Island

FOREIGN MISUNDERSTANDINGS

To the Editor:

Viereck's article "Mussolini Knew Twelve Years Ago" incites me to express my views on things politic.

It gives me great pleasure in congratulating the editorial staff of Social Justice for having acquired articles by an editor not alien to establishing peaceful relations with another land. What a contrast he offers to what I read and hear almost daily from certain un-American writers, editors and statesmen, who, it seems, would gladly betray the entire United States to avenge themselves of grievances inflicted on some of their brethren in another country.

Might I add that reports of the German-American "Bund activities" are also grossly exaggerated. A friend of mine had occasion to visit a meeting in New York recently and his impressions left him with no sign of un-Americanism inasmuch as they openly exolained and discussed national socialism in order to further understanding and friendship between Germany and the United States.

I think as true Americans, we had better concern ourselves about the real enemy in our midst, namely, Communism. May the Lord grant us the foresight and power in uniting and destroying this peril of all perils.

Joseph Bachmaier

Erie, Pa.

WELCOMES CLEAR DISTINCTION

To the Editor:

We are glad to see you bring out so clearly how Communists have adopted the President and the New Deal and are trying to curry favor as good Democrats. They are also backing the idea of giving supreme power to the President and belittling Congress and the courts. Many of the President's coterie are working for the same ends, whether or not they are Communists.

I hope it will be made clear that if Communists could accomplish this purpose through accident or plot, get one of their diabolical crew elected President, the revolution might be completed before anything could be done by us.

You have called attention to the satisfaction it must give Communists to see proud America the laughing-stock of the world, as they see labor, farmers and business madly trying to work without half the normal volume of money in circulation, when the other part has been destroyed or disabled.

This must be the result of some plot, as anyone knows how simple it would be for an honest government to issue and pay out money whenever Wall Street money was destroyed, and so keep the volume of money normal and end depressions.

C. C. E.

Kenmore, N. Y.

PRAISE FOR FOREIGN ATTITUDE

To the Editor:

For its stand on matters financial, I commend Social Justice; for its fearless attitude toward the present regime, I admire it; for its straight-from-the-shoulder denunciations of Communism, I applaud it; but for the realism with which it contemplates Europe's problems and the world's affairs, I could write an endless panegyric on it.

For any periodical which has the gumption to proclaim before our country that "The Peace Treaty of Versailles was the death warrant of international peace and justice" is idealistic with a vengeance. Any periodical which has the spunk to stand on its own two feet and assert with Mr. Wm. H. Dawson that "A few strokes of the pen made the Treaty of Versailles law. In the absence of revision by amicable agreement, it will one day be cut to pieces by the sword," is nothing less than an oasis of realism in this oppressive desert of Anglophile propaganda.

In the name of peace, keep up the good work. And may the cry for social justice in America be broadened into a demand for international justice in the world!

Robert G. Howes

Southboro, Mass.

INSURANCE AND GROCERIES

To the Editor:

In your recent article "G.I.P." you made it too one sided. You failed to point out that the fellow who paid for but one month's groceries, had the satisfaction (if he died under the plan) that his family would receive *paid for* groceries even after his death, although he did not pay for them.

If some mortal man could tell me that by paying $150 per year, I would live thirty years longer, but would have nothing but the $50 yearly to my credit, I would sign the contract and be mighty happy to live on and consider $50 per year tax very cheap. So far, no one can give such a guarantee, so I must pay now, so that in the event of my death in the meantime, my family's groceries will be paid for.

Scientifically and morally, insurance is fair (lay up an abundance of graces) and you should treat it fairly.

Chas. A. Erath

Bronx, N. Y.

MAKE FOREIGNERS CITIZENS

To the Editor:

When there are so many aliens in this country and talk of so many more being admitted, I think they should be made to give up allegiance to their mother country and be forced to take out naturalization papers as soon as possible.

I believe the first duty of an employer who hires foreign help should be to ask for the person's papers, and if aliens want to enjoy America as a free country, they should feel it their duty to abide by her regulations.

Mrs. W. B.

Zanesville, Ohio

AUTOMATIC COMPLICATIONS

To the Editor:

I wish to thank Rev. Eligius Weir for his very illuminating letter in reply to Congressman Crawford on the problem of the paroled convict.

The automatic production machine, plus the million other labor-saving and speed-up devices, has complicated the problem of not only the paroled convict, but of millions of other workers who today cannot find a job at all.

During the war, thousands of women became machine operators and factory workers. The "canned" meal has made it possible for them to continue to usurp the man's job.

Our annual crime bill now exceeds $15-billion a year. If the General Welfare Act together with Father Coughlin's monetary reform were put into effect, the demand for goods and labor would be so great that not only the paroled convict but millions of others would have a chance to rehabilitate themselves. Its cost to the nation would be more than offset by the reduction of crime and new produced wealth through a healthy renovated industrial activity and to a large extent, cash would replace our present flimsy credit structure.

R. H. Knapp

Saginaw, Mich.

WHOLESALE MONEY LENDING

To the Editor:

At the rate of collections of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, it will take this agency about forty years to liquidate the three billion it has loaned. In the meantime, there have been 25,000 foreclosures in 1936 and over 50,000 in 1937. Expenses and carrying charges are eating up collections fast—how much *net* will be realized of this three billion in the end?

The Government surely is in the wholesale real estate business for a long time to come and the new FHA plan homes will, no doubt, in many thousands of cases eventually wind up the same way, and all former home owners will be walking around with judgments around their necks.

N. C.

Copiague, L. I., N. Y.

MYSTERIES OF BANKING

To the Editor:

In the Federal Reserve Bulletin for March, 1938, we find that the total deposits in the member banks amounted to $40,838,656,000, and we find that these same banks have in their vaults $589,457,000, which would enable them to pay 1.44 cents in each dollar of their deposits.

On December 31, 1937, the other cash in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Banks amounted to $351,688,000 which added to the 1.44 cents would have enabled the Federal Reserve System to have paid the magnificent sum of 2.34 cents on each dollar of deposit liability on that date.

The banks had gold certificates as assets on hand and due from the United States Treasury the sum of $9,119,891,000. On the same date, they owed the member banks on their reserve account $7,026,809,000, so that apparently they would have considerable money in the form of gold certificates to pay the member banks who in turn could pay the money to the depositors.

But it so happens under the law that gold certificates cannot be paid to member banks, therefore, they cannot be paid by member banks to depositors. This statement is made upon the authority of Mr. Elliot Thurston, special assistant to the chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Under date of November 26, 1937, Mr. Thurston wrote us as follows: "Gold certificates may not be paid out by Federal Reserve banks or by member banks. Member banks may pay their depositors in any of the kinds of currency in active circulation, namely, Federal Reserve notes, silver certificates, United States notes, national bank notes, Federal Reserve Bank notes and coins."

The above shows a very serious condition in the banker money system of this nation, and we are not surprised that the banks are not making loans to private concerns. This is the smallest amount of cash in vault that we have computed save once, when it went as low as 1.43 to the dollar, but never in the entire system has there been such a condition as now exists; the least money heretofore was once when they had 6.6 cents to pay on each dollar of deposit liability.

We see that the banks are beginning to bolster themselves in the confidence of the people for under date of April 4th, the *Chicago Tribune* carried the statement that the National City Bank of New York had cash item which totaled $634,261,100 and we are now wondering how this bank on April 3rd could have in cash more than all the banks in the system had on December 31, 1937.

The only construction we can place on this condition is that the bankers are prevaricating when they make their reports to the Comptroller of the Currency or the National City Bank and other institutions are trying to fool the public.

Charles R. Adair

Flint, Mich.

$14,000 IN CASH PRIZES! 159 WILL WIN IN GREAT "CHRISTIAN FRONT CONTEST"

QUESTION NO. 1

WHO FIRST TAUGHT THE DOCTRINE OF THE LIVING WAGE?

1. Karl Marx
2. Leo XIII
3. Jesus Christ
4. Pius IX
5. Henry George
6. Lenin
7. Mussolini
8. George Bernard Shaw

QUESTION NO. 2

WHAT ALONE MAKES A DEMOCRATIC FORM OF GOVERNMENT POSSIBLE IN THE UNITED STATES?

1. The United States Senate
2. The Supreme Court
3. The House of Representatives
4. The Chief Executive
5. The Constitution
6. Free elections
7. Christianity
8. Temperament of the American people.

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No. ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No. ☐

Name .....

Address .....

Town or City ..... State .....

FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No. ☐ No. 2 For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No. ☐

Name .....

Address .....

Town or City ..... State .....

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.

2. The Contest shall consist of 50 questions and run for 16 consecutive weeks beginning on July 4, 1938. Two questions each week for 15 weeks and all 50 questions to appear the 16th week. Each question deals with Christianity, the social justice principles of Father Coughlin, or the contents of the SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.

3. A Grand Prize of $3,000.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the universal doctrine of Christianity (all creeds) or the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio or in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers, and to obtain two yearly subscriptions or four half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. For these the contestant shall have sent without further cost a copy of Father Coughlin's compiled 16 radio lectures of the 1938 season.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.

8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set and two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions with each set submitted shall be entitled to have a copy of Father Coughlin's 1938 Radio lectures for each set submitted.

SO CONTESTANTS MAY KNOW

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. In order to qualify as a prize-winner you must obtain two yearly subscriptions ($3.00 per year) or four half-yearly subscriptions ($1.50) to SOCIAL JUSTICE WITH EACH SET OF SOLUTIONS SUBMITTED. THESE SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE SENT IN AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTEST.

4. Each question will pertain to Christianity, (not of any particular creed), to the social justice principles laid down by Father Coughlin, or to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each question will be the best or most appropriate based upon the viewpoints of Father Coughlin or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

5. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, in addition to obtaining the above-mentioned subscriptions, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted. THE NET PROCEEDS OF THE CONTEST GO INTO THE BROADCASTING FUND TO ASSURE FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY ADDRESSES NEXT SEASON.

6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3" etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

7. ALL PRIZES DOUBLED FOR WINNERS WHO ENTER THE CONTEST IN THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS AND RETURN TEN SOLUTIONS IN THAT TIME.

YOUR LAST CHANCE TO WIN!

Our "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest—last of a series of four great social justice educational competitions—opens today on this page. So popular have these contests proven among our readers that an insistent demand made this final test necessary.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH PRIZES! That is the handsome fortune which will go to 159 winners if those 159 contestants enter this great last competition during the first five weeks.

A Grand Prize of $6,000.00 to the man or woman, boy or girl, who enters during the first five weeks and sends in the best or most appropriate answers to 50 questions on Christianity, and the social justice principles of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio or in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.

A Second Prize of $1,400.00! A Third Prize of $1,000.00! A Fourth Prize of $300.00! A Fifth Prize of $200.00! And 155 additional cash awards—for proving your knowledge of social justice.

This is our last and greatest contest. The prize list is almost twice as high as the highest we have ever before offered. The 50 questions will be just as easy—perhaps easier—than those of previous competitions. Some of them will deal with Christianity's attitude toward social and economic questions of the day. THE CONTEST IS NOT SECTARIAN—JUST AS THE CHRISTIAN FRONT IS NOT SECTARIAN. Contest questions dealing with Christianity can be answered with equal ease by Catholics and non-Catholics.

The purpose of our "CHRSTIAN FRONT" Contest is twofold:

(1) To strengthen the Christian Front of our country against Communism by educating our readers to lurking dangers lying in wait for America.

(2) To increase the circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE and thereby bring the message of Father Coughlin to millions more.

The latter reason is the more important. We are now engaged in a great national drive to place SOCIAL JUSTICE in one million American homes. Our national weekly devoted to the 16 principles of social justice is the only publication in America telling the FACTS. UNLESS SOCIAL JUSTICE BECOMES KNOWN TO MILLIONS OF MORE AMERICANS BETWEEN NOW AND 1940 —THE CITADEL OF AMERICAN LIBERTY CAN SINK INTO THE MIRE.

ANYBODY CAN WIN THE GRAND PRIZE OF $6,000.00 OR ANY OF THE OTHER 158 CASH AWARDS!

Within a week or two SOCIAL JUSTICE will have distributed more than $20,000.00 in cash and two automobiles to 878 men and women, boys and girls, in three great social justice contests.

If you were in our last three contests and did not win, you were perhaps mighty close to winning. IN NO CASE HAS ANY ONE PERSON WON A LEADING PRIZE IN TWO SOCIAL JUSTICE CONTESTS. That means—THIS CAN BE YOUR TURN TO WIN. And this is the last contest.

SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS—ALL AT ONE TIME! That's what you can win as a contestant—provided you enter NOW during the first five weeks and are declared winner of the Grand Prize.

EVERY WINNER OF EACH OF THE 159 CASH PRIZES WILL HAVE HIS OR HER PRIZE DOUBLED IF ENTRY INTO THE CONTEST IS MADE DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS!

That is your signal to GO NOW. Enter this very week by sending in your solution to Question No. 1 and No. 2. Don't delay. Don't wait until your SOCIAL JUSTICE is mislaid. Get in line for the Grand Prize of $6,000.00 right TODAY.

SIX THOUSAND IN CASH IS WAITING THE WINNER WHO ENTERS DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS.

SEE TO IT THAT THE WINNER IS YOU. SEE TO IT NOW!

Immediately you enter the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest you will be sent your copy of Father Coughlin's "Sixteen Radio Lectures," 1938 series. This volume will be of much help to you in answering the contest questions. Bear in mind—ANYONE can win the Grand Prize of $6,000.00 or any of the remaining 158 cash prizes. No special education is necessary. Very few winners in past SOCIAL JUSTICE contests had more than an ordinary grade-school education. To win—you must KNOW your social justice. That's all.

The "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest is a call to action as well as a challenge to your knowledge of social justice. It's principal purpose is to aid in spreading throughout America the social justice program of Father Coughlin.

This Fall of 1938 will be one of the most momentous in the history of the United States. The inner sanctum of liberty in America is being besieged by subversive and destroying influences. Father Coughlin is more needed in our country today than ever before. His principles of social justice are the ONLY salvation for an almost stricken country.

It is the duty of every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE to respond to this call by entering the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest at once. If you have been in our last contests—enter this one also—because this is the LAST CONTEST of this most educational series.

Remember what victory can do for you—$6,000.00 in cash if you enter during the first five weeks and are adjudged winner of the Grand Prize. Read the Rules and Prize List. Consider that the proceeds go into the Broadcasting Fund whereby Father Coughlin will once more come to the microphone. Then—ENTER!

Prizes DOUBLED For Early Winners

Read the handsome list of 159 Cash Prizes which will go to 159 readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE who show they know more about social justice, the relationship of social justice to Christianity, Father Coughlin's principles and the contents of our SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine than other people.

EVERY ONE OF THE 159 PRIZES WILL BE DOUBLED IF THEIR WINNERS ARE SHOWN BY OUR RECORDS TO HAVE ENTERED THE CONTEST DURING THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS AND TO HAVE SENT IN SOLUTIONS TO TEN QUESTIONS IN THAT TIME.

Therefore—it would be folly for you to delay. Enter right NOW—so that, if you are adjudged winner of the Grand Prize, you will receive $6,000.00 in cash instead of $3,000.00. No matter which prize you win, it will be DOUBLED if you enter the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest during the first five weeks.

HERE THEY ARE

GRAND PRIZE - -	$3,000.00
Second Prize - - -	$1,400.00
Third Prize - - - -	$1,000.00
Fourth Prize - - - -	$300.00
Fifth Prize - - - - -	$200.00
4 of $25.00 ea. - - -	$100.00
50 of $10.00 ea. - - -	$500.00
100 of $5.00 ea. - - -	$500.00
	$7,000.00

ENTER NOW! BE READY FOR QUESTIONS 3 and 4 NEXT WEEK

YOU ARE NEEDED UP FRONT

Spreading the social justice principles of Father Coughlin is a civic duty devolving on every reader of this national weekly.

When a nation is ill. it is the solemn obligation of every citizen to do his or her part towards preserving for the future the best in that nation.

Readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE realize this. In thousands they have answered the call of Father Coughlin to form Platoons of 25 all along the Christian Front. From all states the response pours in. "We are getting ready" is the watchword of the hour.

Are YOU doing YOUR part? Will you be prepared when the call comes for action?

Remember—while Father Coughlin is off the air there is only one way in which his principles can be brought to the attention of Americans. That is through the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is YOUR medium of instruction to others. SOCIAL JUSTICE is the only vehicle by which our 16 principles can be spread while Father Coughlin is off the radio.

EVERY READER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE SHOULD BE A "CIRCULATION MANAGER" IN HIS OR HER DISTRICT.

It is only through the united effort of ALL followers of Father Coughlin that social justice can be made to register heavily in these hectic years of 1938 and 1940!

Therefore—what will you do about this matter?

Will you lie complacently back and leave to others the burden of "carrying the message"?

Or will you throw your shoulder against the wheel of social justice NOW? Will you contribute your share of effort in the great cause of saving America from the vortex upon the rim which it is teetering?

This is a problem you must settle for yourself. There is only one logical answer. You must say to yourself TODAY:

"Father Coughlin needs my help. Without me and millions more he is helpless to bring to our country the sweet balm of social justice. I *will* not hold back. I *will* press forward. I will send in my Co-Operation Coupon NOW."

Yes, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE—

YOU ARE NEEDED UP FRONT.

CO-OPERATION COUPON

SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

I wish to help Father Coughlin and social justice in the United States by joining the "MILLION LEAGUE."

Please send me at once full particulars of how I can be of assistance.

My Name Is .....

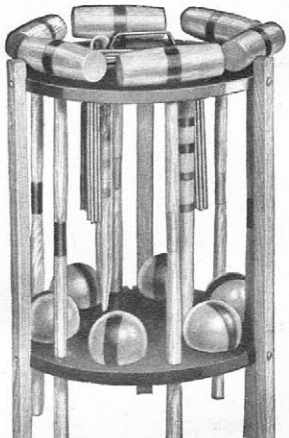
My Address Is .....

City or Town ..... State .....

EIGHT MORE WEEKS TO WIN PREMIUMS AND CASH

EWING GALLOWAY

JUST A FEW OF PRIZES SHOWN IN CATALOGUE



No. 15148—600 papers.
CROQUET SETS with six balls and mallets, two stakes, nine shaped arches. Set in deluxe steel table rack with carrying handle, finished green with varnished wooden legs. Book of rules included.

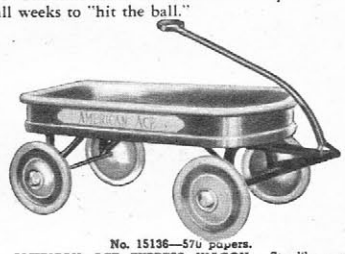
No. 15133—420 papers.
BASEBALL SET—consisting of Official Soft-ball, Bat and Catcher's Mitt.

Eight weeks remain for you to get lined up for one or more of the handsome and valuable premiums to go to distributors of SOCIAL JUSTICE. Eight weeks are plenty of time either for a new distributor to swing on and win, or for a "veteran" to work a little harder and get something really worth while—PLUS MORE CASH.

The premiums shown on this page are only a few. The highly illustrated catalogue which the Coupon below will bring you shows scores of useful premiums for boys and girls, men and women.

Regardless of age, send for this catalogue today. Many grown men and women sell SOCIAL JUSTICE on week-ends and realize a nice weekly income. In addition to this, they can win one or more of the premiums shown in the catalogue. So, send for it TODAY.

Remember—our Premium Season ends on August 15. The time for action is now—while you have eight full weeks to "hit the ball."



No. 15136—570 papers.
AMERICAN ACE EXPRESS WAGON. Sturdily constructed of all steel, no seams, joints or welds in body. Finished in lustrous Indian Red with cream side panels and striping on wheels, with black gear. Equipped with rubber tired, roller bearing wheels.

USE THIS COUPON NOW—

CIRCULATION DEPT.,
Social Justice,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

Please count me in on your Cash and Special Premium offer for selling SOCIAL JUSTICE this summer.

Send me without obligation on my part illustrated catalogue of premiums and full instructions.

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

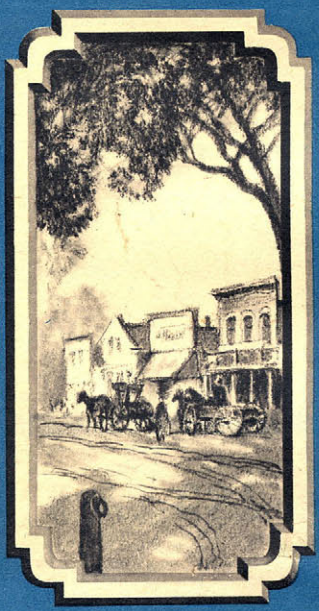
City or Town ..... State .....

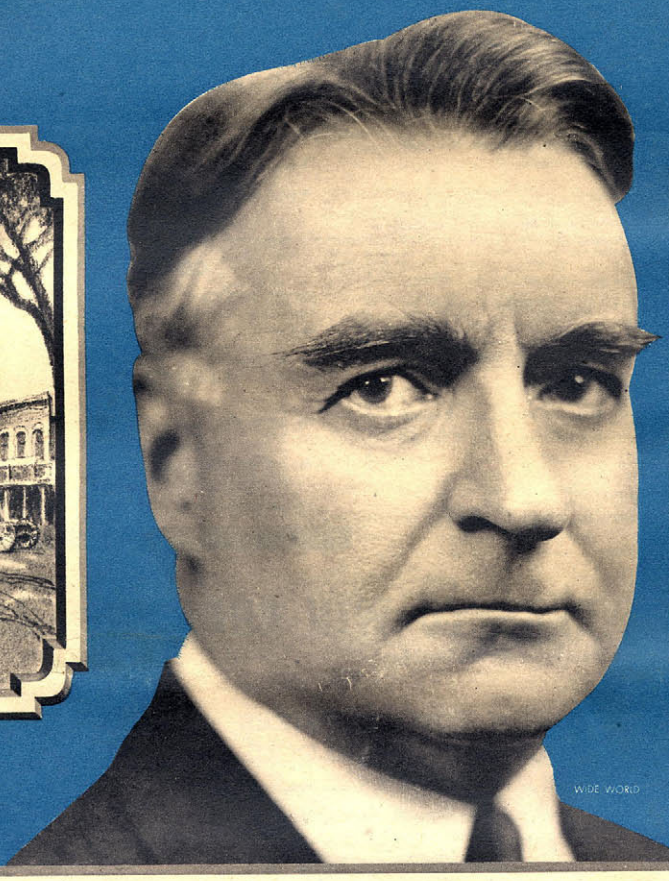
HURRY—PREMIUM SEASON CLOSES AUGUST 15th

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin





WIDE WORLD

IN MEMORIAM

SENATOR ROYAL S. COPELAND

FOR distinguished public service to his State and the nation, SOCIAL JUSTICE nominates for the "Man of the Week," the late Dr. Royal S. Copeland, senior United States Senator from New York.

An enigma to politicians because he put honest public service above the spoils of partisanship, Senator Copeland left an exemplary record of being consistently on the right side.

An uncompromising foe of dictatorship, Senator Copeland—a Tammany Democrat—fought vigorously to defeat the President's Supreme Court packing and the equally insidious Reorganization Bill. He was a leader in the fight to earmark $325-million of pump-priming largess to be used for flood control and harbor improvement.

As chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee he battled consistently for Americanism against Lewisism, against Bridges and Communism in the merchant marine, for civilian aviation control and for adequate food and drug laws. During the last week of his service in the Senate, Dr. Copeland had presided over nine committee conferences on important measures.

This exacting task took its fatal toll. It was Dr. Copeland who warned the late Senator Joe Robinson to go slow, in what was to be his last moments in public life. The same routine against which he warned others claimed the doctor himself. As a physician of honor and standing, the Senator retained the family doctor's non-political approach to public questions.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is in no sense in politics, nor is it supporting politicians, but without qualification or reserve it proffers the modest accolade of its "Laurel Wreath" in memoriam to Senator Royal S. Copeland — an honest public servant who was above politics.

MICHAEL HANCHIN
7527 RICHMOND
DETROIT MICH.